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The Antiquaries Journal

VOL. XIX

April 1939

No. 2

Brasses to the Arundell Family at Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall

By the late MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A., and R. H. PEARSON

THE brasses in Mawgan church suffered severely at the restoration in 1860-1. All were taken from their slabs and the slabs destroyed. Some were removed to Lanherne Nunnery, but subsequently transferred to Wardour Castle, where they still remain.

The following account is mainly derived from old rubbings in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries; from E. H. W. Dunkin's *Monumental Brasses of Cornwall*, 1882; C. S. Gilbert's *Historical Survey and Heraldry of Cornwall*, 2 vols., 1817-20; H. Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, 1861; *The Roman Catholic Families of England—Arundell*, by J. J. Howard and H. S. Hughes, no date; and M. Stephenson's *List of Brasses in the British Isles*, 1926.

- I. FRAGMENTS of the lost brass to ELIZABETH, dau. of Gerard Danet, Esq., second wife of Sir John Arundell, Knt., 1564 (no. II in Stephenson's List).

(A) In church, July 1936, on a board on south wall of south aisle, three strips of the marginal inscription in black-letter, respectively measuring 30, 26½, 15½ by 1¼ in.: *wife of Sr John Arundell Knyght Daughter of Gerarde / Dannel Esquier one of the Prybe Counsell / of our late Kynge of famos*

(B) Other fragments now lost, known from old rubbings in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries:

(1) Another strip of the marginal inscription, 21 in.: 1564 in ye three score and

(2) Mouth scroll from figure, 11 by 1½ in., in black-letter: *Post tenebras spero luce(m)*

- (3) Shield of arms, 9 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., Arundell impaling Danet:
 Arundell, quarterly. I. Arundell, *sa.* 6 swallows 3, 2, 1, *arg.*
 II. Dynham, *gu.* 4 fusils in fess *erm.* quartering Arches,
gu. 3 arches *arg.*, caps and bases *or.* III. Chidiock, *gu.*
 an escutcheon within an orle of martlets *arg.* IV. Carmi-
 now, *az.* a bend *or.*; impaling Danet quarterly of eight,
 I. Danet, *sa.* goutty and a canton *arg.* II. Delahay, *or*
 on two bars *gu.* 6 lions ramp. *arg.* III. Belknap, *az.*
 3 eagles in bend between 2 cotises *arg.* IV. Sudeley, *or*
 2 bends *gu.* V. Delahay, as II. VI. Bibbesworth, *az.* 3
 eagles rising *or.* VII. Montfort, bendy (10) *or* and *az.*
 VIII. Butler, *gu.* a fess chequy *arg.* and *sa.* between 6 crosses
 patty fitchy *or.*
- (4) Lozenge of arms, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., with arms and quarterings
 of Danet as above.

Gilbert, ii, 656, notes the figure of the lady as lost: he mentions
 the mouth scroll.

Sir John Arundell, who died 1557, married, as his second wife,
 Elizabeth, dau. of Gerard Danet. She died in 1564. Of their
 children, Sir John, the eldest, died 1590, has a brass at St. Columb
 Major; George, the third son, died 1573, is no. II in this list.
 Edward, the fifth son, died 1586, is no. VII; Mary, died 1578,
 is no. IV, and Cecily, died 1578, is no. V.

M. S.

II. GEORGE ARUNDELL, *Esq.*, 1573, and wife ISABEL BORLASE
 (no. III in Stephenson's List).

This brass originally consisted of the figures of George Arun-
 dell, his wife Isabel, twelve English verses beginning 'My frend
 who so this tombe of myne', etc., four shields of arms, and a
 marginal inscription.

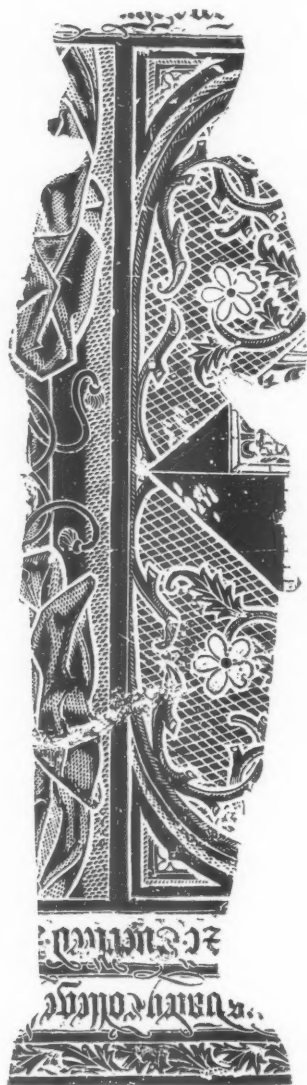
The male figure, in armour, is $25\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the female
 (a small piece of her right shoulder missing) $24\frac{1}{2}$ in., the verses
 21 by 10 in., the shields $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 in., and the marginal inscription
 about 60 by 29 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Both figures, the verses, one shield, and
 two fragments of the marginal inscription are palimpsest.

(A) In church, 1936, on walls of south aisle, the figures of
 George and Isabel Arundell and the verses.

(B) At Wardour Castle:

(1) Two fragments of the marginal inscription respectively
 measuring 14 in. and 8 in., our **Lorde God MCC. . . LXXXIII** on wh

(2) A shield, Arundell and quarterings with a molet for dif-
 ference. All palimpsest.



Effigy of George Arundell, 1573

(C) Old rubbings in the Society's collection and the British Museum show the figures, the verses, two of the four shields, and a portion of the marginal inscription in their respective positions:

(1) The marginal inscription, about 60 by 29 by 1½ in., in black-letter:

✠ Here under lyeth Buried George Aru(ndell) Esquier the sonne of Syr John Arundell knight who Deceased the XVIIII daye of Ma . . . our lorde God MCC . . . LXXIII on whose soule God have mercy Anno Regni . . . e Elizabeth Decimo Quinto.

(2) The shields, 8½ by 7 in.:

(Upper dexter) Arundell, quarterly. I. Arundell. II. Dynham quartering Arches. III. Chidiok. IV. Carmi-now, with over all in fess point a molet for difference. Now at Wardour Castle and palimpsest.

(Upper sinister) Arundell as above impaling Borlase: *erm.* on a bend *sa.* two hands and arms *arg.* rending a horse-shoe *gold*, issuing at the elbows out of clouds *az.*, radiated *gold*.

According to Gilbert the lower sinister was the same as the upper dexter and the lower dexter was Arundell as above with an effaced impalement.

Gilbert attributes the eighteen English verses beginning 'Three mightie monarches of renoune', etc., to this brass. He is followed by Dunkin, who illustrated the figures and the two sets of verses on pl. 36.

George Arundell, third son of Sir John Arundell by his wife Elizabeth Danet, died 18th May 1573. He married Isabel, dau. of Walter Borlase, of Newlyn, widow of William St. Aubyn of Carminow.

M. S.

The illustration (pl. xxviii) is taken from a rubbing in the British Museum, made 9th September 1850 by A. B. Hutchinson, but the lower part, except the dexter shield, was not rubbed. The sinister shield and the part of the marginal inscription, 'our lorde God MCC . . . LXXIII On wh', have been added from rubbings of these pieces at Wardour Castle.

The illustrations (pl. xxix, and figs. 1 and 2) show the reverse of the figure of George Arundell, the remaining shield, and part of the inscription, all of which have been cut from the same original Flemish brass. This was probably divided into two compartments with a double marginal inscription and the evangelists at the corners. One of the paws and part of the tail of St.

Mark can be seen together with traces of the inscription. The portions that still remain read:

e die tsamē warē f(u) . . . s vāden College

Rauestain bā wester(r) . . . 11. Overleed.



FIG. 1. Lower sinister shield, George Arundell, 1573



FIG. 2. Parts of marginal inscription, George Arundell, 1573

Monsieur Visart de Bocarmé suggests that the outer line may have read 'die tsamen waren funderende . . . s van den College' which might be translated: 'Who together were founding (or founded) . . . of the College.' The inner line seems to refer to the manors of Ravestein, van Wester (ren) . . . etc., and concludes with the word 'overleed' meaning '(who) died'. I think the date would be c. 1520.

Fig. 3 shows an attempt to reconstruct the original brass, but

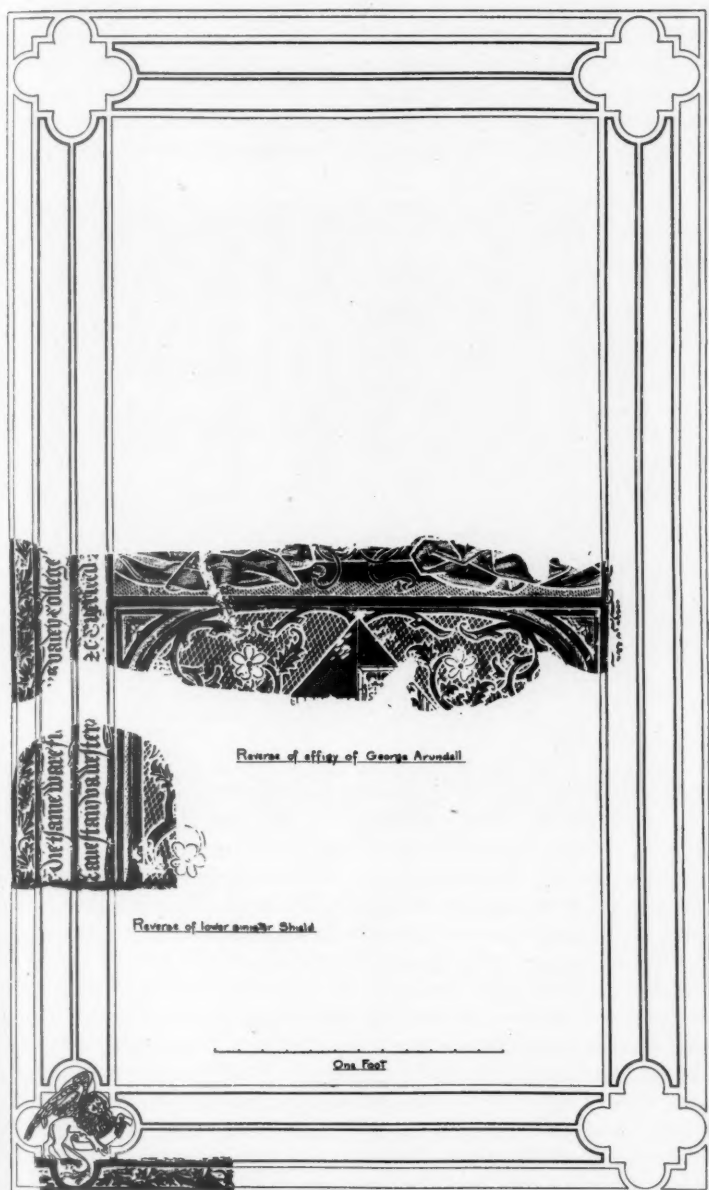


FIG. 3. Reconstruction of reverses, George Arundell, 1573

whether the three pieces are in their correct relative positions it is impossible to say.

The lozenge of arms seems to bear La Marck and Burgundy impaled, and it is possible that there may have been some association between this brass and that of Rainold Holingworth, 1573, at Stondon Massey in Essex, which also shows on the reverse La Marck.¹



FIG. 4. Reverse of lower part of effigy of wife of George Arundell and reverse of part of English verses, George Arundell, 1573

The portion of the inscription 'our lorde God MCC' shows on the reverse side part of a Flemish inscription and the lower part of a lozenge of arms; see fig. 2. The inscription may have been '... ens Miente'. The lettering, similar to the other three pieces but larger, the angle of the lozenge, exactly the same as on the reverse of the effigy, and the escarbuncle all seem to indicate some connexion between these four pieces.

The verses are made up of two plates $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The larger shows on the reverse side the centre portion of a canopy, very badly worn, but the cusping and stars appear to have been similar to the Braunche brass at King's Lynn, with the ornamental strip, between the cusping and the upper part of the canopy, lacking, and in this respect it is similar to the Attelath brass, 1376, formerly at King's Lynn, the brass, 1411, in the Archaeological Museum, Madrid, and the brass at Topcliffe, 1391. Outlines of the Deity with the usual saints and prophets

¹ *Trans. M.B.S.* iv, 103.

can be discerned. Similarly worn portions of canopy work occur on the reverse sides of brasses at Holme-next-the-Sea and Cley-next-the-Sea in Norfolk. I think the date of this piece is *c.* 1385.

The smaller portion of the inscription has been cut from a large brass of a lady, and the lower part of the effigy of the wife of George Arundell has also been cut from the lower part of this



FIG. 5. Upper part of effigy of wife of George Arundell, 1573

same brass, the pieces fitting together as shown in fig. 4. This must have been a large brass similar to those at King's Lynn. The toe of the shoe can be seen beneath an outer robe the inner side of which was embroidered with an elegant pattern of leaves, birds, etc. A small dog with a collar of bells is almost complete. These two pieces are again badly worn. The incised lines showing the folds of the robe are in many places more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The date of this is probably *c.* 1360.

The upper part of the effigy of the wife (fig. 5) has been cut from a beautiful brass of *c.* 1400 showing what seems to be an embroidered garment of some sort fastened with closely spaced buttons, over which is an heraldic mantle or other garment. One

shield is nearly complete showing a fess party indented with a tower in chief. Another shield shows the upper part of a larger tower, and the third the upper points of two molets. The elegant lions' heads in a circle of ornamental vine leaves and tendrils are somewhat similar to those on the Heere brass, 1332-98, in the museum at Brussels. I regret to say that I cannot suggest what type of brass this piece has been cut from, as it is so entirely different from anything with which I am familiar.

R. H. P.

III. JANE ARUNDELL, 1577 (no. IV in Stephenson's List).

This brass originally consisted of the figure of Jane Arundell, died 1577, thirteen English verses with an acrostic on her name, four shields of arms, and a marginal inscription.

(A) In church, 1936, on walls of south aisle:

(1) One strip of the marginal inscription, 23 by 2 in.:

✠ Here under lyeth Buried Jane Arundell.

(2) Four shields $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 in.:

(Upper dexter and lower sinister) Arundell, quarterly.
I. Arundell quartering Carminow. II. Luscot, *az.* a stag's head cabossed *arg.* III. Archdeacon, *arg.* 3 chevrons *sa.* IV. Chidiok; impaling Dynham, quarterly, I. and IV. Dynham, II. and III. Arches.

(Upper sinister and lower dexter) Arundell as above impaling Grenville, quarterly, I. and IV. Grenville, *gu.* 3 clarions *or.* II. and III. Whitley, *arg.* on a bend *or* 3 torteaux.

None of these pieces is palimpsest.

(B) At Wardour Castle:

(1) The figure, $23\frac{1}{2}$ in., in two pieces both palimpsest.

(2) The dexter half of the verses, also palimpsest.

(3) Portions of the marginal inscription.

(C) Rubbings in the Society's collection show the figure in two pieces, the dexter half of the verses, four shields of arms, and the greater part of the marginal inscription, and the palimpsests.

(1) The marginal inscription about 56 by 23 by 2 in.:

✠ Here under lyeth Buried Jane Arundell the Daughter of syr John Arundell knight and the lady Katherine his wyffe who decessed the ... and in the threstore and twelve yere of her age on whose Soule God have mercye.

Dunkin, pl. 38, illustrates the figure and verses, and the palimpsest portions on pls. 40 and 41, fig. 4.

Jane Arundell, a daughter of Sir John Arundell, K.B., who died in 1545, by his second wife Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, appears as a child in her parents' brass at St. Columb Major. She died unmarried in 1577, aged 72. Her will, dated 2nd September 1575, proved 31st October 1577, is in P.C.C. 40 Doughty.

M. S.

The illustration (pl. xxx) is made from rubbings of the existing pieces arranged in accordance with rubbings in the Society's

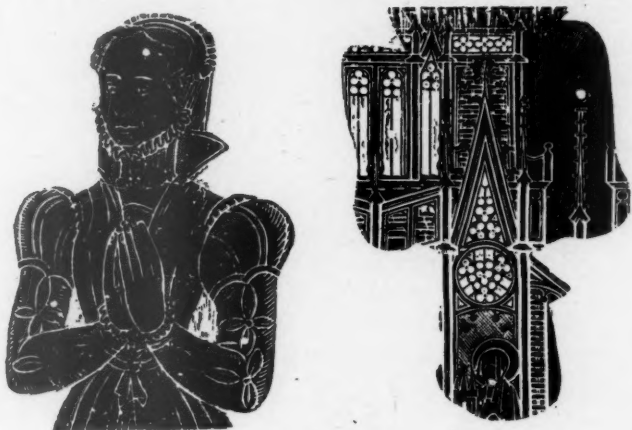


FIG. 6. Upper part of effigy of Jane Arundell, 1577

collection, but much of the relative position of the pieces is conjectural.

The upper part of the effigy (fig. 6) has been cut from the upper sinister corner of a Flemish canopied brass of *c.* 1370. The background behind the pinnacles is not engraved. The upper part of a female saint apparently holding a model of a church can be seen.

The lower part of the effigy (fig. 7) shows on the reverse side a portion of another Flemish canopied brass of about 1370, but in this instance the background is ornamented with four-pointed stars arranged at a slight inclination to the main lines of the composition. Part of the seated figure of the Deity can be seen above the centre of the canopy arch and at the side two female saints with musical instruments. The portion of the marginal inscription 'mo . septimo . quarta' may refer to the date. Dunkin states that on the reverse of the missing part of the verses



FIG. 7. Reverse of lower part of effigy, Jane Arundell, 1577



FIG. 8. Reverse of remaining part of acrostic, Jane Arundell, 1577

were the words 'domini Millesimo t . . .' and suggests that this refers to the date 1374, the 't' being the first letter of 'trecentesimo', but, as he points out, 'septimo' should have read 'septuagesimo', which would be followed by 'quarto', whereas the last word is quite clearly 'quarta'. I think it may have been 'Millesimo trecentesimo sexagesimo septimo quarta [mensis]', the 'quarta' referring to the day of the month and not to the year. The original Flemish brass, if a single effigy memorial, would only have been about 26½ in. wide and possibly 60 in. long. It is probable that the reverse of the words 'rted this Lyfe' on the marginal inscription to Cecily Arundell, 1578, has been cut from the lower part of this same brass.

The reverse of the remaining part of the verses (fig. 8) shows another portion of Flemish canopy work, and here we have the upper part of another Flemish brass, c. 1370, but without any connexion whatever with either of the portions of the effigy. The seated Deity with the risen soul is placed just above the tip of the centre of the canopy arch and at the side stand two saints, one holding a thurible and incense boat, the other holding a candle.

The single shield immediately above the Deity is unusual.

R. H. P.

IV. MARY ARUNDELL, 1578 (no. V in Stephenson's List).

This brass originally consisted of the figure of Mary Arundell, died 1578, thirteen English verses beginning *This Virgin wyse whose lamp*, etc., four shields of arms, and a marginal inscription.

(A) In church, 1936, on walls of south aisle:

- (1) The verses, 17½ by 9½ in. palimpsest.
- (2) Three shields, 7¼ by 6¼ in., not palimpsest.

(B) At Wardour Castle:

- (1) Head of the figure, 3½ in. palimpsest.
- (2) The marginal inscription complete in six pieces, none palimpsest.

(C) Old rubbings in the Society's collection show the figure complete, but in three pieces, respectively measuring 3½, 4, and 16 in., the thirteen verses, four shields, and the marginal inscription complete.

- (1) The marginal inscription 57 by 21 by 1½ in.:

✱ Here under lyeth Buried Mary Arundell the Daughter of syr John Arundell knight and the lady Elizabeth his wyffe who decessed the XXXIII day of Apryll Anno Dni 1578 and yn the fourtye Nyne yere of her Age on whose Soule God have Mercye.

(2) The four shields:

(Upper dexter and lower sinister) Arundell, quarterly. I. Arundell quartering Carminow. II. Luscot. III. Archdeacon. IV. Chidiock; impaling Dynham quartering Arches.

(Upper sinister and lower dexter) Arundell with Dynham and Arches as above impaling Danet, quarterly of eight. I. Danet. II. Delahay. III. Belknap. IV. Sudeley. V. Delahay as II. VI. Bibbesworth. VII. Montfort. VIII. Butler.

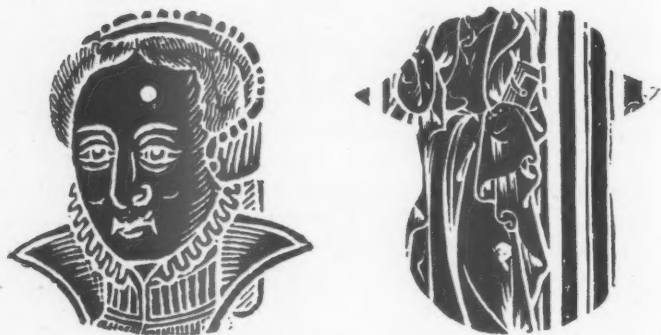


FIG. 9. Head of Mary Arundell, 1578

The lower sinister shield is now lost.

Dunkin on pl. 37 illustrates the figure, verses, and marginal inscription and on pl. 44, fig. 3, the palimpsest head.

Mary Arundell, a daughter of Sir John Arundell by his wife Elizabeth Danet, died unmarried 23rd April 1578, aged 49.

M. S.

The illustration (pl. xxxi) has been made from rubbings of the existing brasses assembled in accordance with rubbings in the Society's collection, from which the lost part of the effigy, below the head, has been reproduced without any touching up.

The reverse of the head (fig. 9) shows a portion of canopy work from the sinister side of a Flemish brass, *c.* 1360, adjacent to the marginal inscription and is cut from the same brass as that from which the verses have been cut, the border strips tallying exactly. A tiny portion of the top of a letter extending through the border line can be seen. The saint holds in her left hand a book, the hand itself being under the mantle.

The verses show on the reverse side (fig. 10) a portion of the



FIG. 10. Reverse of part of English verses, Mary Arundell, 1578

lower dexter side of a Flemish brass, c. 1360, with canopy work, marginal inscription, and part of a robe or skirt, the folds of which overlap the ornamental strip: a very unusual feature. The plate is in two pieces, the smaller piece, 3 in. wide, being cut from the same brass and showing another part of the ornamental strip and the fold of the robe. The wording is unusual and I think refers to some one who died on the 7th of the Kalends of October (25th September) 1332, the engraving being of a later date. The upper part of St. Matthias can be seen with an unusually elaborate halo, and above him the lower part of another saint.

R. H. P.

V. CECILY ARUNDELL, 1578 (no. VI in Stephenson's List).

This brass originally consisted of the figure of Cecily Arundell, died 1578; twelve English verses beginning 'Though tyme that all devours, etc.', four shields of arms, and a marginal inscription.

(A) In church, 1936, on walls of south aisle:

(1) The figure of Cecily Arundell, 28½ in.

(2) The verses, slightly mutilated, now 18 in., originally 18½ by 11½ in.

(3) Three shields, 6½ by 6 in.

The figure and verses palimpsest.

(B) At Wardour Castle:

(1) Five strips of the marginal inscription:

wyffe who departed this lyffe the thirde day of . . . tye and too ye

All are palimpsest.

(C) Old rubbings in the Society's collection show the figure, the verses incomplete, most of the marginal inscription, with three of the palimpsest pieces and two of the four shields:

(1) The marginal inscription about 50 by 23 by 1½ in.:

✱ Here under lyeth bur . . . dell the Daughter of Sr John Arundell . . . e
Elizabeth his wyffe who departed this lyffe the thyrde day of January
. . . (yere of our lorde 1578) and in the lytyle & too yerres of her Age
on whose soule God have mercye.

The words in brackets supplied from Gilbert. The words underlined supplied from *The Roman Catholic Families of England*.

(2) Two of the four shields:

(Upper dexter) Arundell, quarterly of six. I. Arundell.
II. Carminow. III. Luscot. IV. Archdeacon. V. Chid-
ock. VI. Dynham quartering Arches.



Jane Arundell, 1577

BRASSES TO THE ARUNDELL FAMILY 139

(Upper sinister) Arundell as above impaling Danet and quarterings as on the brass to Mary Arundell.

(Lower dexter) as upper sinister.

(Lower sinister) as upper dexter.

Nos. 1, 2, and 4 remain in the church; no. 3 is lost.

Dunkin, pl. 38, illustrates the figure and verses, and on pl. 41, fig. 6, the palimpsest pieces of the marginal inscription.

Cecily Arundell, a daughter of Sir John Arundell by his wife Elizabeth Danet, died unmarried in 1578.

M. S.



FIG. 11. Upper part of effigy of Cecily Arundell, 1578

Plate xxxii is made up from the existing pieces and rubbings in the Society's collection.

The effigy (figs. 11 and 12) is in two pieces, the reverse of the upper part showing part of a canopied Flemish brass, *c.* 1365. A portion of the Deity seated and holding the risen soul can be seen, together with two angels, one censuring the Deity and holding the incense boat in his other hand, the other with a bow and a stringed instrument.

The lower part of the effigy has been cut from a Flemish brass, *c.* 1365, showing the lower dexter part of what at first appears to be a dalmatic but which I am disposed to think is part of a civilian's dress, as on the brass to Albert Hovener, 1357, at Stralsund.

The portions of the marginal inscription (fig. 13) are all very interesting; the reverse of 'wyffe who depa' shows the lower portion

of a large Flemish brass to a lady, *c.* 1360, on which the head of a dog with collar of bells can be seen and the border of a gown embroidered with lions' heads and griffins. The upper part of this brass has been used for the inscription to Dorothy Frankishe, 1574, at Harrow, Middlesex.

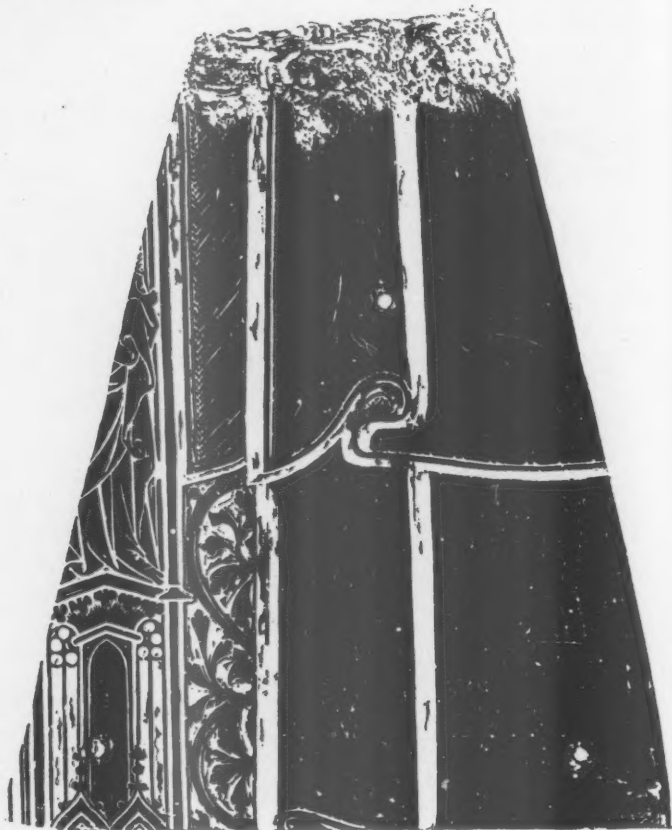


FIG. 12. Reverse of lower part of effigy of Cecily Arundell, 1578

The portion 'rted this Lyffe' shows the lower sinister part of a canopy of a Flemish brass, *c.* 1370, on which traces of a geometrical pattern, rather similar to the bottom of the brass of Abbot Delamere at St. Albans, can be seen. The tiny dots on the thin horizontal strips are similar to those on the reverse of the inscription to Henry Lee at Ewelme, Oxon.

The strip 'the thyrd day of' has been cut from what seems to be a piece of late canopy work, probably *c.* 1525, and shows a figure with a staff, and a belt round the waist; the left hand is shown, beneath which hangs what might be a bell or clapper. At the feet appears to be a representation of water in a trough; possibly this has some symbolic reference to the cleansing of lepers.

The reverse of the strip 'tye & too ye' shows part of an em-

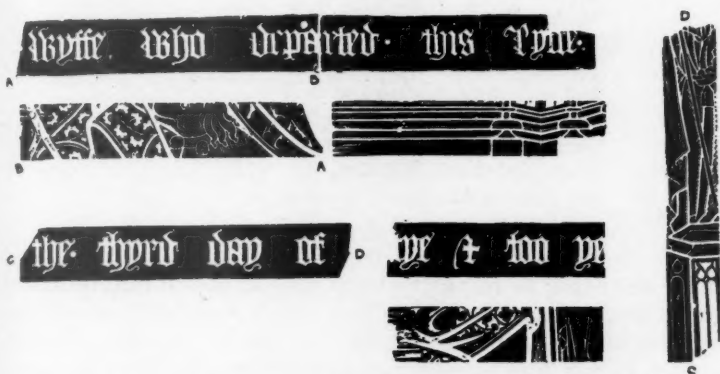


FIG. 13. Reverse of parts of marginal inscription of Cecily Arundell, 1578

broidered robe and a portion of a figure with staff, presumably part of a canopied Flemish brass *c.* 1370.

The verses have been cut from the upper dexter corner of a Flemish brass, *c.* 1500, recording the foundation of, or endowment for, certain masses; this reads:

Wij Jan bande hende huberecht
gheeraert vander hopen gheeraert
kerckmeesters by dē tyt bā nū bā
naercōmers Indē naēme ende ten
hebbende van Jacop groothaer(t)
erflijcker renten beset en ghea—
toebehoortē staende Indē nuwel(s)
wij hebbē eendrachtelije te zijnde
nū boordan eebwelije to doen doe
zachterdaeghe en alle onser braw(en)
en met zijnen kinderē ende zal
ende de huerghelerte twee.s.grō
kercken. xll. grō. voor aer moyte
vander zelver kercken wert ghe(hauden)
onser brauwen bouen eene. grō
crocht. xll. miten boor dat hij
zal actom den. xxen. dach van

I am indebted to M. Albert Visart de Bocarmé for help with the following translation:

We, John vanden Hende, Hubert—
Gerard vander Hoyen, Gerard—
churchwardens at the present time
descendants. In the name of and the
having from Jacob Groothaert
hereditary rents vested and
appurtenances standing in the—
we have, with one consent, to his
now the foregoing permanently to carry out
Saturday and every Ladyday
and with their children and shall
and the organist two schellinghen grooten (shillings)
church twelve groats for her trouble
of the said church was required
our Lady in addition to one groat
crypt twelve mites before he
shall. Has been done the 20th day of

It is interesting to record that the reverse of the inscription to Ann Clere, 1570, at Stokesby, Norfolk,¹ is also cut from a similar Flemish brass, the first line of which is nearly the same. Gerard vander Hoyen was an alderman of the City of Ghent in 1489, died on the 22nd February 1517, and was buried in the church of St. Bavon, in which there is a crypt where was a shrine of our Lady.

R. H. P.

VI. A CIVILIAN, c. 1580 (no. VII in Stephenson's List).

All that is known of this brass is the figure and some fragments of a marginal inscription in Latin.

(A) In church, 1936, figure of a man in civil dress, 28½ in., on wall of south aisle. Not palimpsest.

(B) At Wardour Castle: four fragments of the marginal inscription:

Hic / Anno dñi / mille / simo

(C) In the Society's collection are old rubbings of the figure and some odd strips of the marginal inscription:

*miserereator omnipotens deus
in de Treganon generosus sepultus
decimo septimo die Apr ... /
anno dñi / mille/simo CC.*

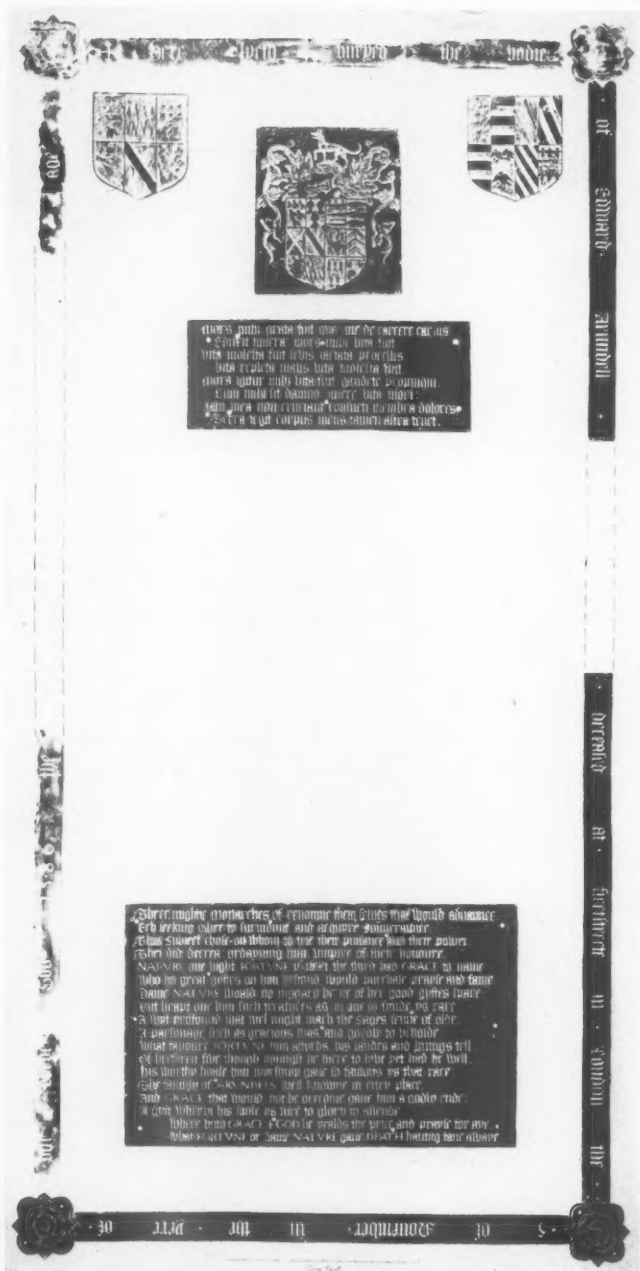
Dunkin, pl. 39, illustrates the figure, but attributes it to Edward Arundell, no. VII.

M. S.

¹ *Trans. M.B.S.* vii, 22.



Cecily Arundell, 1578



Edward Arundell, 1586

BRASSES TO THE ARUNDELL FAMILY 143

VII. EDWARD ARUNDELL, 1586 (no. VIII in Stephenson's List).

This brass originally consisted of a figure (according to Gilbert, ii, 656), eight Latin verses beginning 'Mors mihi grata fuit, etc.', eighteen English verses beginning 'Three mightie monarches of renoune, etc.', an achievement, two shields of arms, and a marginal inscription with roses at the corners.

(A) In church, 1936. The eight Latin verses 18 by 7 in., the eighteen English verses 24½ by 15 in., the achievement 11½ by 9 in., and two shields 6½ by 6 in., all on the walls of the south aisle, and none palimpsest.

(B) At Wardour Castle:

(1) Fragments of the marginal inscription:

of Edward Arundell / deceased at fleetstreete in London the 5 of
November in the yere of

(2) Two roses.

(C) Old rubbings in the Society's collection show portions of the marginal inscription with two roses, the achievement, the two shields, and the eight Latin verses, in their original positions. Unfortunately the rubbings are all imperfect and the eighteen verses are on separate paper, so that it is now impossible to be sure of their original position. The twelfth line, reading 'of brethren five though young'st he, etc.', points to Edward Arundell, who was the fifth and youngest son of Sir John Arundell by his wife Elizabeth Danet.

(1) The marginal inscription:

✠ Here lyeth buried the bodie of Edward Arundell E . . . deceased at
fleestreete in London the 5 of November in the yere of our Lorde
God 1586, the . . . age

(2) The achievement:

Arundell, quarterly of twelve. I. Arundell. II. Lanherne, *gu.* 3 covered cups *or.* III. Grey, Barry (6) *arg.* and *az.*, in chief 3 torteaux. IV. Roche, *sa.* 3 roach hauriant in pale *arg.* V. Roche, *erm.* a saltire *gu.* VI. Carminow. VII. Luscot. VIII. Archdeacon. IX. Chidiok. X. Dynham. XI. Arches. XII. Courtenay, over all in fess point a molet, for difference. Crest: A wolf passant, on shoulder a molet, for difference.

(3) The shields:

(Upper dexter) Arundell, quarterly of six. I. Arundell. II. Dynham. III. Arches. IV. Chidiok. V. Carminow. VI. As I. Note, no molet for difference.

(Upper sinister) Danet with 7 quarterings as before.

Edward Arundell, fifth and youngest son of Sir John Arundell by his wife Elizabeth Danet, died in London, 5th November 1586.

M. S.

The illustration (pl. xxxiii) is made up from rubbings of the remaining pieces in the church, the pieces of marginal inscription and the two lower roses from Wardour Castle, and the remaining parts of the marginal inscription from old rubbings in the Society's collection, which also give the correct relative position of the achievement, shields, Latin verses, and the upper part of the marginal inscription.

R. H. P.

VIII. FRAGMENTS of a brass mentioning a daughter of Sir Pierse Edgcomb, Knt.

(A) At Wardour Castle:

Six fragments of a marginal inscription, respectively measuring 19, 2½, 6½, 6½, 8½, 5½ by 1½ in., in black-letter:

Here lyeth buried the . . . / . . . th daughter of Sr. Pierse Edgcomb
Knig/ht She deceased at I

Two roses, palimpsest.

Portion of an imperfect set of fourteen Latin verses, 14 by 10 in., in Roman capitals:

PLAVDAT ARVNDELLIÆ STIRPIS GENEROS
PLAVDAT ET EGCHOMBI NOBILIS ILL
AVREA GOVLINGI TELLVS JAM FLO
INCOLA CORNVBLÆ LÆTA TROPH
TER-GEMINIS RESONET TREGINI VOCI
INCLITA REGNA POLI CVM CATH
CVIVS ERAT Καθαρον NOMEN MO
CVIVS NVLLA DIES FACTA TACER
CVIVS SANCTA FIDES NVLLIS VIOLAT
ÆRVMNIS NVLLIS NEC SVPERATA
LARGA MANVS MISERIS CVNCTIS DOMVS
O FÆLIX TELLVS QVÆ PIA MEMB
MORTVA TERRENO CLAVDVNTVR MEM
SED PIA MENS SVMMI FULGET IN

Sir John Arundell, died 1557, married as his first wife Mary, daughter of Sir Pierse Edgcomb, Knight, and had two daughters, Joan and Katherine. The latter married John Tregian, who died before May 1579.

M. S.

There appears to be very considerable doubt as to the Christian name of this daughter of Sir Pierse Edgcomb. The brass clearly shows the letters 'th', which suggest the name Elizabeth, but on the other hand there is in the possession of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe a manuscript in Latin, dated 16th April 1516, in



FIG. 14. Roses from marginal inscription, daughter of Sir Pierse Edgcomb

which Richard Huntynghdon, Vicar of Plymouth, certifies that he has published the banns of marriage between John Arundell, son and heir of Sir John Arundell of the parish of Stepney, and Mary Eggecombe, daughter of Sir Peter Eggecombe.

In a manuscript pedigree at Wardour Castle Sir John Arundell is set down as marrying Elizabeth Edgcomb, and it refers to her 'obliterated monument in St. Mawgan'. I prefer to accept the accuracy of this manuscript, as it agrees with the brass, and consider that these fragments are part of the memorial to Sir John Arundell and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Pierse Edgcomb.

One of the two roses (fig. 14) shows on the reverse the head

of a civilian, *c.* 1500, with ruff and a garment buttoned tightly round the neck; portions of a gown with an edging of fur can be seen over each shoulder; the hair is worn long and shows on each side of the face. The background is made up of diagonal lines. The lower rose shows on the reverse side a portion of the same civilian with the fur edging of a long sleeve over his left arm. I consider that this work is Flemish.

R. H. P.

IX. FRAGMENTS OF BRASSES.

At Wardour Castle:

(1) A shield, 7 by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., with the arms of Tregian, *arg.* on a chief *sa.* 3 birds *or*; impaling Arundell, *sa.* 6 swallows, 3, 2, 1 *arg.*

(2) A shield, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., with the arms of Tregian of Wolfedon: *erm.* on a chief *sa.* 3 martlets *or*.

(3) A fragment, 3 by 1 in., of the lower sinister part of a shield with the arms of Butler: *gu.* a fess chequy *arg.* and *sa.* between 6 crosses patty fitchy *or*.

From an old rubbing in the Society's collection: five English verses, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., in Roman capitals, the top line partly mutilated:

SOME LOVELY BRANCHES . . .
ON WCH BESTOWE THINE APRILL RAYNE
SO THEY THE LIVELIER MAY REMAYNE
BUT HEERE FORBEARE FOR WHY TIS SAYD
TEARS FIT THE LIVINGE NOT THE DEAD

M. S.

Our thanks are due to Canon Gunning, Mawgan-in-Pyder, Lord Arundell of Wardour and the Hon. John F. Arundell, M. Visart de Bocarmé, Mr. Ralph Griffin, and the authorities of the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum.

Some Welsh Early Christian Monuments¹

By V. E. NASH-WILLIAMS, F.S.A.

THE Early Christian monuments of Wales are of special interest as the principal material remains of the centuries that elapsed between the end of the Roman occupation and the coming of the Normans. The stones can be classified broadly in three groups:

I. Rude pillar-stones, of natural shape or roughly hewn, set up as tombstones or memorials, bearing inscriptions in Latin and/or Ogams and undecorated apart from the occasional use of the cross or, exceptionally, the Chi-Rho monogram. This group is akin to the Early Christian monuments of Gaul and the other Roman provinces, and can be assigned generally to the period fifth to seventh century A.D. The earlier stones show good Roman lettering, later stones an increasing admixture of uncial and half-uncial forms derived from the bookhand used in Gaul from the sixth century onwards. The Ogam stones indicate Irish colonization of parts of Wales during this phase.

II. Unshaped or roughly shaped slabs and pillar-stones decorated with an incised or lightly carved ornamental cross and occasionally inscribed. The purpose of these monuments is not always evident, but in general they must have fulfilled various functions—gravestones, memorials, boundary stones, landmarks, praying-stations, and the like.² The chronology of the monu-

¹ The following abbreviated references are used: *AA-DS* = Collingwood, *Anglian and Anglo-Danish Sculpture in Yorkshire*; *AC* = *Archaeologia Cambrensis*; *AEE* = Baldwin Brown, *Arts of Early England*; *Ant. J.* = *Antiquaries Journal*; *Arch.* = *Archaeologia*; *BAA* = Dalton, *Byzantine Art and Archaeology*; *BBCS* = *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* (University of Wales); *BM* = *Bulletin monumental*; *CCI* = Kingsley Porter, *Crosses and Culture of Ireland*; *DACL* = Cabrol et Leclercq, *Dictionnaire d'Antiquités chrétiennes et liturgiques*; *ECMS* = Romilly Allen, *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*; *ERA* = Clapham, *Early Romanesque Architecture*, i; *HCA* = Kaufmann, *Handbuch der christlichen Archäologie*; *HW* = Lloyd, *History of Wales*; *ICG* = Le Blant, *Inscriptions chrétiennes de la Gaule*; *JRSAL* = *Journ. Royal Soc. Antiquaries of Ireland*; *LSI* = Henry, *La Sculpture irlandaise pendant les douze premiers siècles*; *LW* = Westwood, *Lapidarium Walliae*; *MC* = Kermodé, *Manx Crosses*; *OCC* = Langdon, *Old Cornish Crosses*; *RCAM* = Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales, *County Inventory*; *SFEEM* = Baum, *La Sculpture figurale en Europe à l'époque mérovingienne*.

² References to the setting up of 'crosses' (? crossed stones) for such purposes occur in the *Lives* of the Celtic saints, where it is clear that the practice was already widespread among the Celtic Christians in the sixth century, especially in Ireland. In this connexion it is significant that the largest number of Welsh crossed stones,

ments is also problematical. Typologically, they stand between groups I and III (below), and on this basis they may be thought to date in the main from the period seventh to ninth century.¹ It is certain, however, that simple monuments of this character continued to be used to the end of the Early Christian period.²

III. Shaped cross-slabs and sculptured crosses set up variously as tombstones and memorials, with carved decoration (including figure-sculpture) and, often, elaborate inscriptions in Hiberno-Saxon half-uncials and minuscules. Various forms of monuments are included in this group—cross-slabs (square- and round-headed), slab-crosses (with disc-, wheel-, and free-armed heads), pillar-crosses (simple and composite, with wheel- or free-armed heads). The earliest monuments, of ninth-century date, show strong Northumbrian and Irish influence, while later monuments (tenth–eleventh century) reflect the extension to Wales of Norse influence, emanating variously from northern England, Scotland, and perhaps the Isle of Man. The artistic development represented by this group ceased with the Norman conquest, which marks the end of the Early Christian period in Wales.

The total number of Welsh Early Christian monuments is approximately 400.³ The distribution is mainly western and coastal, with the heaviest incidence in Pembrokeshire (105) and Glamorganshire (71), and the lightest in Montgomeryshire (3), Radnorshire (5), and Monmouthshire (3).

The stones described in the present paper have come to light since the publication of Westwood's corpus of the Welsh monuments (*Lapidarium Walliae*), and have not previously been fully published. The list comprises six stones, including one each from Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire and two each from Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire. The descriptions here given are based on records made by the writer in the course of his survey of the Welsh Early Christian monuments on behalf of the National Museum of Wales.

showing the widest variety of cross-forms, occurs in Pembrokeshire and the parts of Wales adjacent to Ireland. For a review of the literary evidence see *AEE*, v, 148 ff.

¹ In a recent paper on a group of Irish pillar-stones (in *JRSAL*, lxxvii (1937), 265 ff.) Mlle Henry comes to a similar conclusion: '... we seem to have in these pillars and cross-incised stones the first attempts at Christian monuments in Ireland, dating probably from the VIth and VIIth centuries.' It may be added that some of the stones illustrated by Mlle Henry (pls. xxix, 1; xxxii, 1 and 2; xxxiii, 1) show spiral-designs akin to that on the Athlone bronze Crucifixion-plaque (dated 8th century), with which therefore they are presumably more or less contemporary.

² Cf. *RCAM*, *Anglesey*, p. xciv (C. A. Raleigh Radford).

³ For a full list of the monuments see *BBCS*, viii (1935–6), 62–84, 161–88.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

Llanddewi'r Cwm (pl. xxxiv)

Lower portion of the shaft (with rough butt) of a monolithic sculptured pillar-cross. 21½ in. high (above the butt) by 17 in. wide by 13½ in. thick. The shaft is quadrangular in shape with heavy roll-mouldings at the angles; the angle-mouldings of the front face are decorated with strap-mouldings at intervals. All the faces of the shaft are filled with vertical bands of interlacing ornament.

Front. Irregular eight-cord plait (above) changing to looped knotwork (cf. R.A. 551,¹ a Viking Age motif²) with a double-beaded looped snake filling the field below.

Right. Double row of plain Stafford knots (R.A. 601).

Back. Double row of double-beaded figure-eight knotwork (R.A. 571).

Left. Single band of double-beaded figure-eight knotwork (R.A. 568), with a single pellet in one of the interspaces.

The fragment clearly belongs to a moulded pillar-cross of the same type as the well-known cross from Llanynnis in the same county.³ Later developments of the type are met with in Glamorganshire at Llandaff⁴ and Llandough,⁵ the latter cross a composite monument of unique character. All of these monuments show the same distinctive features—a massive squarish shaft with heavy baluster-mouldings at the angles and the use of simple knot- and plaitwork patterns—and are thus identified as the products of a single 'school' specializing in the sculpture of moulded pillar-crosses. The group as a whole can be assigned to the tenth century, as is shown by the wheel-heads of the Llanynnis and Llandaff crosses and the looped knotwork of the present stone.

The fragment is at present preserved at Erwhelm, near Llanddewi'r Cwm (Breck. 6-in. O.S. sheet xi, SE.). There is a cast in the National Museum of Wales (Accession No. Pro. 155).

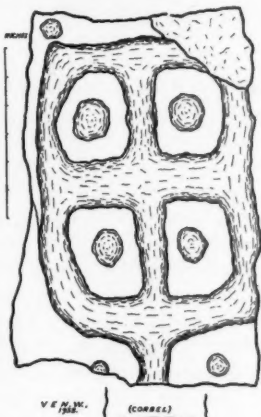


FIG. 1. Fragment of cross-incised slab from Llanwonno, Glamorganshire

GLAMORGANSHIRE

Llanwonno (fig. 1)

Upper portion of a rough slab. 13½ in. high by 8½ in. wide by 3 (?) in. thick. The face is decorated with a deeply incised ring-cross on a stem (mostly wanting) with large incised dots in the interspaces and four smaller dots (one fractured away) in the upper and lower spandrels. This latter

¹ The decorative motifs are referred to throughout by the type-numbers of Romilly Allen's classification in *ECMS*, ii, 140 ff.

² Cf. *AA-DS*, iii, 281.

³ *LW*, pl. 34.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. 101, 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pl. 1.

feature is unusual. The date of the stone is uncertain, but it probably belongs to group II above. The slab was found during the restoration of Llanwonno church in 1895 built into the porch wall (Glam. 6-in. O.S. sheet xviii, SE.). It is now affixed to the inside wall of the nave near the south door.

Nash (pl. xxxv)

Tall narrow rectangular cross-slab (? with the top partly fractured away). 104 in. high (above ground) by 20 in. wide by 7+ in. thick. The face bears carved decoration in flat relief, now much weathered and partly defaced by cut-marks. The top half of the face is filled with a plain wheel-cross with tapering shaft mounted on a massive square base. The cross is of Irish type,¹ with a sunk ring-and-boss in the centre, wide rounded arm-pits, square arm-ends, and a broad flat wheel nicked at the junctions with the arms. Standing on the cross-base facing the cross on either side are two robed figures with arms outstretched, possibly the Blessed Virgin and St. John. The left-hand figure apparently has long hair hanging down behind.² The cross-base is decorated with three incised ring-and-boss devices, one at the top and two at the sides. The lower half of the slab is decorated with two sunk rectangular panels, the upper containing a beast of uncertain character (? pig or dog) seated upright on its haunches facing right, the lower two hooded (?) and robed human figures (? St. Paul and St. Anthony), apparently seated facing with staffs in their hands.

The slab is of a type not represented elsewhere in Wales and akin to the carved cross-slabs decorated in very flat relief met with in the Shetlands and the Isle of Man.³ In both regions the slabs are thought to be pre-Scandinavian.⁴ The occurrence of the type in Wales therefore may indicate early contacts between Wales and the northern Celtic areas. On this basis the slab may date in the ninth century.

The stone was discovered before 1898 at Nash (Glam. 6-in. O.S. sheet xlv, NW.), and is now preserved at Nash Manor. There is a cast in the National Museum of Wales (Accession No. 98. 298).

MONMOUTHSHIRE

St. Arvans (fig. 2)

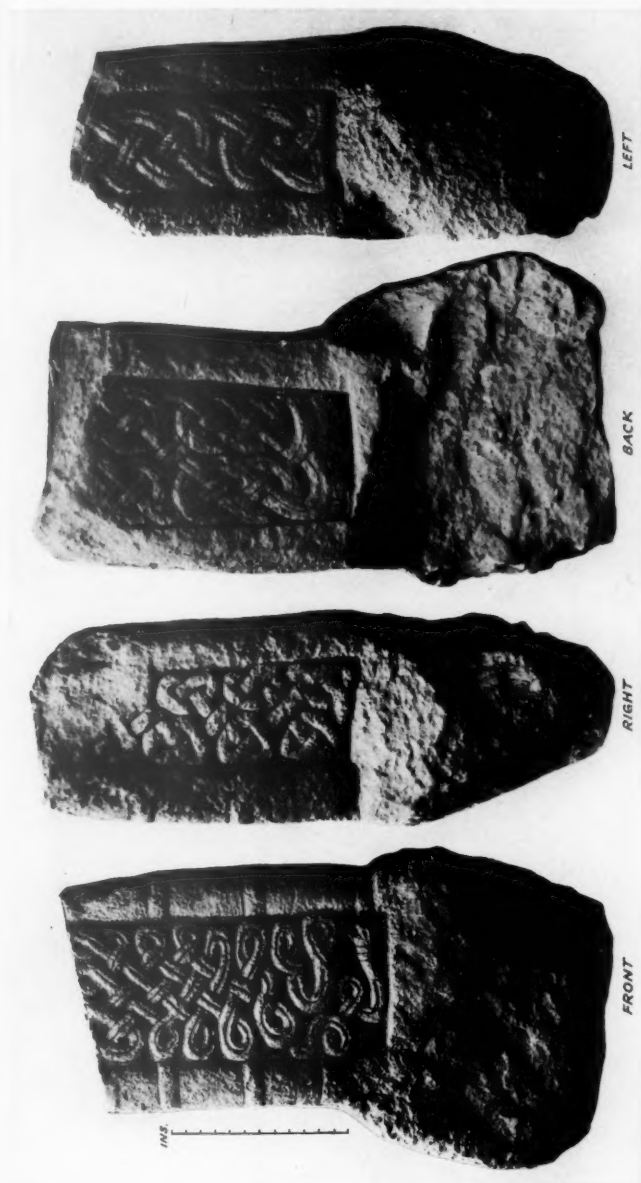
Shaped rectangular cross-slab in two pieces, with the top of the head fractured away. The upper and lower portions measure 19 and 27 in. long respectively by 18 in. wide by 6½ in. thick. The slab is decorated on all faces with carved ornament in low to medium relief now partly worn; the

¹ The form is characteristic of the Irish 'high crosses' (cf. *LSI*, ii, pls. 56, 96, *et passim*) and occurs in Scotland in areas colonized from Ireland (cf. *ECMS*, iii, fig. 416), as also in Man (*MC*, pl. xix, 55). The square cross-base is apparently a Scottish feature (*ECMS*, ii, 56).

² For the hair so treated on Scottish and Irish monuments see *ECMS*, iii, fig. 235b, and *CCI*, fig. 233.

³ Cf. *ECMS*, iii, fig. 6 (Papil); *MC*, pl. xxvi, 67 (Maughold).

⁴ *Antiquity*, x (1936), 437. Kermodé includes the Maughold slab in his pre-Scandinavian series.



Cast of fragment of pillar-cross from Llanddewi'r Cwm, Brecknockshire



Cast of cross-slab from Nash, Glamorganshire

surface of the plain butt is roughly picked. The form shows that the slab was intended to stand erect, presumably as the head-stone of a grave.

Front. The face is filled with a wheel-cross of 'Celtic' type, with square arm-ends, small rounded arm-pits, and beaded wheel.¹ The arms of the

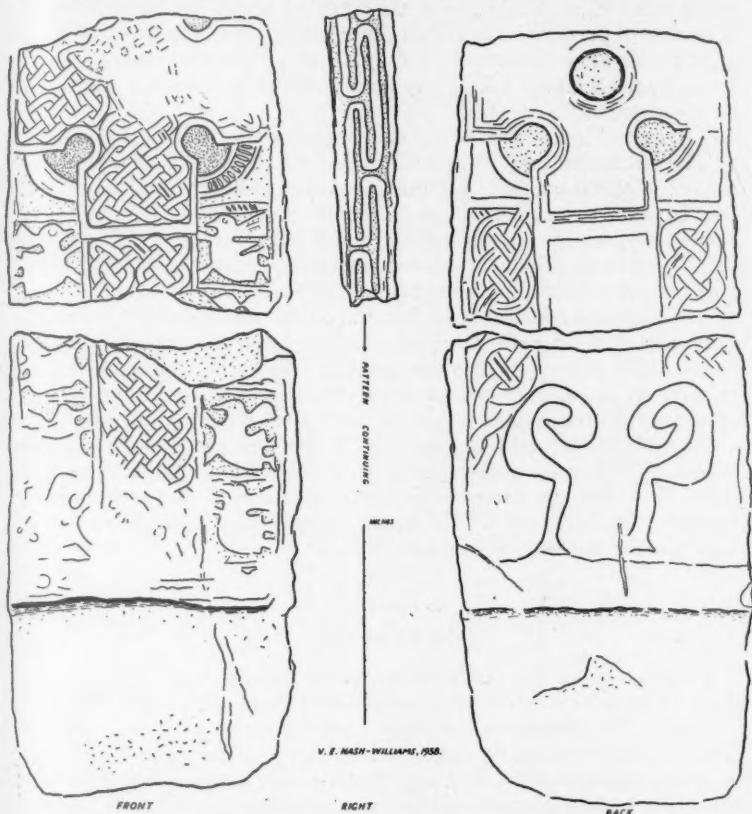


FIG. 2. Cross-slab from St. Arvans, near Chepstow, Monmouthshire

cross contain broken eight-chord double-beaded plaitwork interjoined in the centre. The stem extending down the face of the slab is similarly decorated. The field on either side of the cross is divided into four panels containing inward-facing bird-headed angels. The latter are in the traditional flying posture,² with curved bodies, backspread wings, arms outstretched in adoration, and the loose drapery of the robes flying behind the head.³

¹ For a Scottish cross-slab similarly decorated see *ECMS*, iii, fig. 235a.

² The attitude is derived ultimately from the winged Nike representations of classical art (cf. *BAA*, p. 675).

³ Cf. *ibid.*, fig. 362 (Coptic, 5th century A.D.); *SFEEM*, pl. LXXV (Lombardic,

Right side. Band of T-shaped fret (R.A. 899, a late motif, commonly used on Manx cross-slabs of the Scandinavian period) between plain moulded borders.

Back. The face is filled as in front with a Celtic wheel-cross with central raised boss and moulded edges to the arms and wheel, but otherwise plain. The stem of the cross is flanked on either side by vertical bands of figure-of-eight double-beaded knotwork (R.A. 568), merging below into ring-twist (?) (R.A. 574, a common Viking Age motif). Below the cross is a pair of rude scroll-ornaments.

Left side. This is coated with plaster obscuring the decoration (if present).

The monument approximates closely in form and decoration to the cross-slabs of Scotland¹ and the later (Scandinavian) cross-slabs of the Isle of Man.² The latter are themselves derivatives from the Scottish series, the type having been introduced into the island by the Scandinavian invaders.³ The present slab shows no specifically Scandinavian features, but the introduction of the type into Monmouthshire is doubtless to be ascribed to the same influence. It is of interest to note that apart from this sudden alien impulse Monmouthshire developed no Early Christian sculpture, both the other monuments found in the county (at Bulmore and Caerleon) being cross-slabs of the St. Arvans type. A tenth-century date for the present monument is indicated, apart from general considerations, by the T-shaped fret and the ring-twist.

According to a local informant (1938) the stone was found 'about fifty years ago' during the restoration of St. Arvans church (Mon. 6-in. O.S. sheet xxvi, SW.), a statement supported by traces of mortar and plaster now adhering to the stone. The stone is placed to-day inside the church on the sill of the east window of the south aisle.⁴

PEMBROKESHIRE

Llanymchaer (fig. 3)

Roughly quadrangular pillar-stone. 60 in. high by 12 in. wide by 14 in. thick. The pillar is decorated on all faces and on top with incised motifs.

Front. The decoration comprises a representation of the Crucifixion. The subject is very lightly picked and difficult to make out in detail. The cross is apparently of the Tau variety, the so-called *crux commissa*, perhaps the earliest form of the cross used in Christian iconography.⁵ Christ is shown as a nimbed and bearded (?) figure stretched full length facing front, against the incised background of the cross. The arms are fully extended at the level of the shoulders, with the thumbs and fingers clearly represented. The body is clothed in a long-sleeved (?) tunic (the *tunica manicata*⁶) without girdle

8th century); *Ant. J.* xvii (1937), pl. xviii (Spanish, early 10th century); *ERA*, pl. 60 (Anglo-Saxon, 10th century). The birds' heads are an unusual feature. They may have been suggested by the bird-headed Evangelists' symbols found on some of the Scottish stones (e.g. *ECMS*, iii, fig. 264a).

¹ Cf. *ECMS*, iii, figs. 233a, 236, 305a, etc.

² Cf. *MC*, pls. xxx, xliii, etc.

³ Shetelig, *Manx Crosses relating to Great Britain and Norway*, p. 2.

⁴ I am indebted to Sir Cyril Fox for bringing the stone to my notice.

⁵ *AEE*, v, 87.

⁶ *HCA*, p. 560.

(*disincta*). The short vertical lines below the neck may represent the two narrow purple stripes (*clavi angusti*) that commonly decorated the Roman tunic in front. Originally the mark of equestrian rank, in the outlying provinces they soon lost their significance and were not infrequently reduced to pairs of short decorative bands running vertically from the neck and the

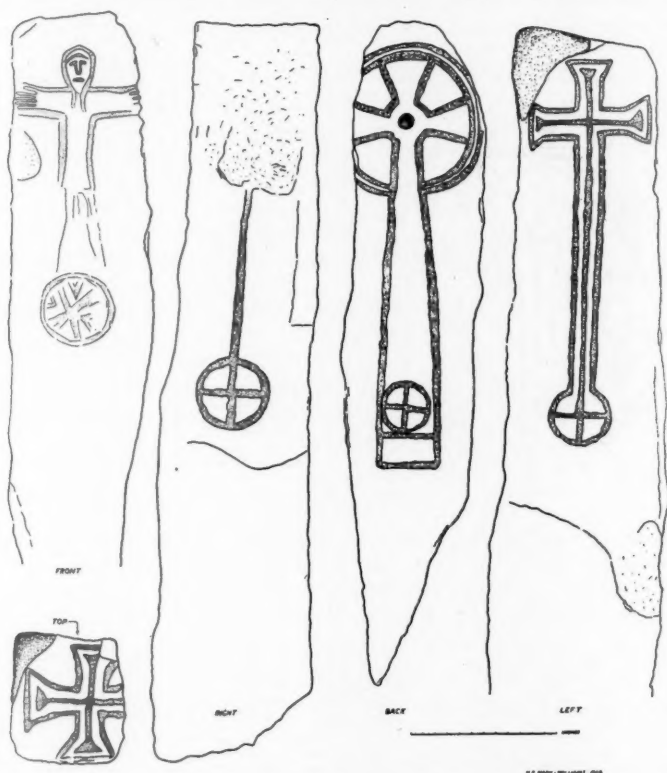


FIG. 3. Cross-incised pillar-stone from Llanychaer, Pembrokeshire

hem respectively, or to a single pair of bands extending downwards from the neck. It is perhaps this latter style of tunic that is rendered here.¹ The lower part of the figure is difficult to make out, but there are vague indications of legs against the (splayed?) stem of the cross. Below are traces of a circular motif, possibly a form of ring-cross similar to those used on the other faces. Apart from this latter feature the representation as a whole is

¹ For illustrations of actual tunics (from Coptic graves) showing these details see Victoria and Albert Museum *Catalogue of Textiles from Burying-grounds in Egypt*, i, 40; ii, 20 (note); and plates.

comparable to the Crucifixion-renderings met with on Coptic objects—metal plaques (fig. 4) and textiles—of the sixth and seventh centuries.¹

Right side. The upper portion of the face has been chiselled away, leaving part of the stem of a cross, terminating in a small ring-cross below.

Back. The decoration consists of an outline Latin cross with expanded arms and stem, double ring enclosing the head, and deeply sunk centre-dot. The lower end of the stem contains a small ring-cross above a plain transverse panel.

Left side. The face is decorated with an outline Latin cross with splayed arm-ends enclosing a linear cross patty.

The motif recalls the cross mounted on a globe—itself a derivative from the cruciferous globe—commonly met with on Gaulish coins and monuments in the Merovingian period.²

Top. The face is filled with an outline cross with slightly splayed arm-ends, partly fractured away, enclosing an equal-armed linear cross patty.

The stone belongs to group II (above). The decorative motifs used afford slight grounds for fixing its date in the seventh century.



FIG. 4. Gold plaque from Akhmim, after Kaufmann

The stone was found in 1937 built into a ruined farm-building at Cilrhedyn, Llanychaer, in a field called Parc-y-fynwent (Pemb. 6-in.O.S. sheet x, SW.). It was removed from the building, and when seen by the writer (1938) was lying in a field adjacent to Llanychaer Post Office. I am indebted to Captain A. T. Evans, Chief Constable of Pembrokeshire, for bringing the discovery to my notice.

St. Davids (pl. xxxvi)

Fragmentary unshaped cross-slab, decorated and inscribed. 23½ in. high by 10 in. wide by 2 (?) in. thick. The material is a grey slaty stone. The upper right-hand portion of the slab has been fractured away, also part of the left-hand edge; there is a staple-hole in the front (? for a gate-hanger).

The upper part of the face is filled with a carved wheel-cross, 10½ in. in diameter, in flat relief, enclosed in a sunk circular panel. The upper edge of the panel is decorated with a rough criss-cross pattern lightly incised; the lower edge is bordered with an incised straight fret (cf. R.A. 887), a well-known Viking Age motif. The wheel-cross is of debased geometrical form, with flat disc-centre, straight or slightly expanded arms with sharply splayed

¹ Cf. *HCA*, figs. 175–6.

² *DACL*, s.v. 'Crucifix', cols. 3094–5. For a Gaulish grave-slab of the 7th century A.D. decorated with an outline Latin cross on a globe and small ring-crosses see *ICG*, ii, pl. 92, no. 549.



Inscribed cross-slab from St. Davids, Pembrokeshire

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ends, and flat wheel extended flush with the arm-ends.¹ In the centre of the cross is a circle of incised ring-twist (R.A. 574) of Scandinavian type framing a clumsily placed cruciform ornament with the upper terminals recurved around pairs of incised dots. The arms of the cross are filled with crude attempts at knotwork and plaitwork, roughly incised, eked out in the case of the left arm with criss-cross pattern. The decoration of the bottom arm stops short of the arm-end, which is left plain save for an incised border-line. Two arcs of the wheel are plain; the others (bottom left and top right) are filled with incised criss-cross pattern and knotwork (?) respectively. The four interspaces of the cross are inscribed with the names

MATHREVS MÆRCVS LVC[ÆS] [I]OHANES

one to each space, starting with the bottom left-hand space and following in order around the inner edge of the wheel. The lettering of all the words is disposed concentrically, except the first, which is clumsily inverted and reversed. The letters are plain capitals (with the uncial h) in the Romanesque style, that must have reached St. Davids with the Norman conquest. They are fully formed, in the clear and orderly fashion that on the Continent came back into vogue, after a period of epigraphic decadence, in the late eleventh and twelfth century.² The slender E may be a survival of the eleventh-century debased form. Otherwise, there are few precise chronological criteria. The use of doubled main strokes in some of the letters (Æ, L, R) and the long thin serifs of the C's and S's are plainly derived from manuscript illumination, the influence of which was more particularly active in inscriptions in the middle and later twelfth century.³ The Æ's, with long straight top bar and angular or broken cross-bar, are a 'Lombardic' form prevalent in the twelfth century both on stones and on seals.⁴ Altogether the style of the lettering is consistent with a date shortly before the middle of the twelfth century. The intention of the inscription was presumably to place the memorial generally under the patronage of the Four Evangelists. The same dedication, it may be noted, in lettering of apparently similar style and date, occurs on a funerary cross-slab at Tintagel, Cornwall.⁵

The face of the slab below the wheel-cross panel is decorated with an irregular pattern of intersecting incised circles drawn with the compasses.⁶

Comparison of the decorative treatment of the present monument with that of another of the St. Davids stones, the Bishop Abraham slab (cited above), supports the indications of date afforded by its epigraphy. Both stones are decorated with a wheel-cross of 'extended' form set in a circular panel and both use knotwork and the straight fret. The grace and artistry of the Abraham design have here, however, degenerated into a clumsy parody such

¹ The fully extended wheel appears to be a late feature. It occurs again at St. Davids on the Bishop Abraham cross-slab dated 1078-80 (see *AC*, 1938, p. 54).

² Cf. *BM*, lxxxviii (1929), 59.

³ *Ibid.*, pl. xvii, fig. 32 (MS. dated 1129).

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 65; *Arch.* lxxix (1929), 151 (on a seal dated 1123).

⁵ *OCC*, p. 366.

⁶ The centre-points are visible in the case of some of the circles. So, too, in the case of the carved wheel-cross above, showing that it was set out purely mechanically.

as could only have been produced following the final decay of the Celtic genius. The Abraham slab is dated by its inscription 1078-80, that is, some thirty-five years before the Norman seizure of St. Davids (in 1115), when the native art-tradition was still a living force.¹ The present stone belongs after the arrival of the Normans, and shows the quenching of Celtic culture beneath the deadening hand of Norman influence.

The precise find-spot of the slab at St. Davids is not known, though it is recorded to have been found during the restoration of the Cathedral (Pemb. 6-in. O.S. sheet xx, NE.). It is now built into the altar-front in the Chapel of the Blessed Trinity in the Cathedral.

¹ *HW*, i, 222; ii, 453. The Abraham stone must be regarded as a product of the vigorous Celtic culture that seems to have flourished at St. Davids at the end of the eleventh century under the auspices of the scholarly Sulien, bishop of the see in 1072-8 and 1080-5. *Ibid.* ii, 451.

On Two Long Barrows near Rodez in the South of France

By G. E. DANIEL, M.A., Ph.D.

AMONG the Lukis MSS. in the Lukis Museum, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, are some plans of burial chambers in the neighbourhood of Bennac, a small village in the commune of Salles-la-Source, in the Aveyron. Bennac is about two and a half kilometres south-east of Salles-la-Source itself, and some nine kilometres north-west of Rodez, the chief town of the department.¹ These plans were made by Sir Henry Dryden and the Rev. W. C. Lukis during a visit to Rodez, and they include one of a chambered long barrow (fig. 1), here reproduced by kind permission of the authorities of the Lukis Museum.² This plan is dated 17th September 1872 and is described as 'Oval Barrow no. 2 at Vennac';³ the total length of the barrow is given as 101 ft. 3 in.,⁴ while, according to the plan, the maximum breadth is about 65 ft. The barrow is orientated from east to west with the chamber set in the broader east end: from the western edge of the barrow (the outer line⁵) to orthostat D is given as 78 ft. 5 in., and from orthostat D to the eastern edge of the barrow as 22 ft. 10 in. The chamber is a short rectangular gallery from 13 to 14 ft. long and about 5 ft. wide: a note appended to the plan gives the lengths of the orthostats as follows: A, 13 ft. 8 in.; B, 5 ft.; C, 5 ft. 6 in.; and D, 4 ft. 11 in. The height of D is not given, but to the west of this stone, Lukis had written, 'another chamber?'; which suggested that D was perhaps only a sill-stone.

The Lukis-Dryden plan of the Bennac site is worth printing here, not only because it is hitherto unpublished, but because it is the earliest plan known to me of a chambered long barrow (or, for

¹ Carte de l'État-Major (scale, 1:80,000), sheet 207 (Rodez). The early sheets of this survey call the village 'Vennac', but the new sheets have it correctly named.

² My thanks are due to the Curator of the Lukis Museum, and to Colonel de Putron and Major Carey Curtis for their kindness in allowing me to study the Lukis MSS. and to reproduce the Bennac plan. The plans have now been moved to the new 'Lukis and Island' museum at St. Peter Port.

³ Lukis and Dryden, in company with the early maps, give the name as 'Vennac': M. Balsan writes, 'Il doit y avoir erreur dans le nom: il n'y a pas de Vennac dans la commune de Salles-la-Source.'

⁴ I cannot account for the refinement of this and other measurements given by Lukis and Dryden.

⁵ What the two lines on the plan mean is not clear: presumably the outer represents the edge of the barrow.

that matter, of any kind of long barrow) in the south of France; and because it forms, moreover, an invaluable addition to our knowledge of the megaliths of south France. I visited Rodez and

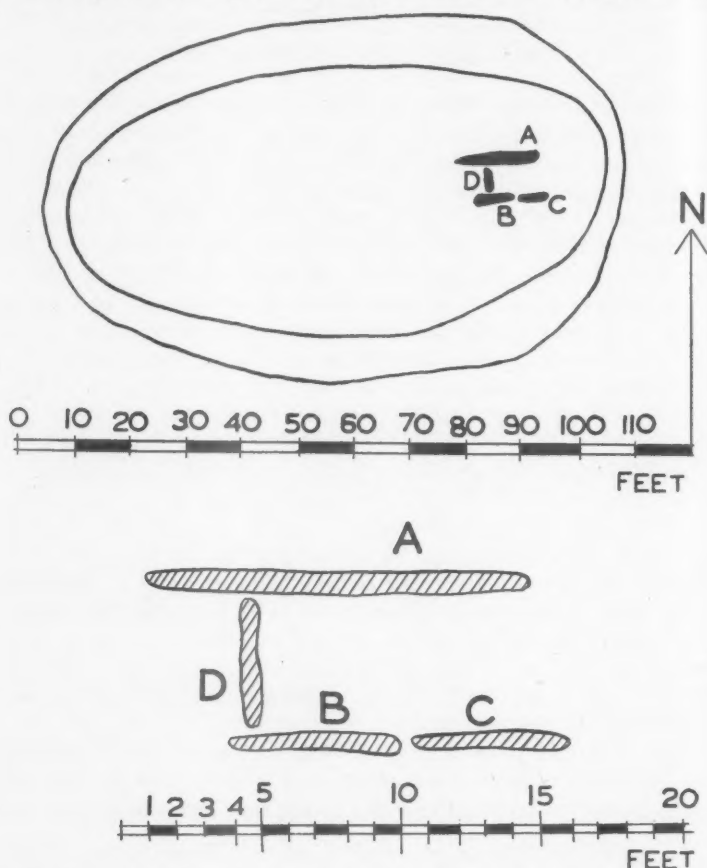


FIG. 1. Plan of the chambered long barrow at Bennac, Salles-la-Source, Aveyron. From a MS. plan by Dryden and Lukis in the Lukis MSS., St. Peter Port, Guernsey

its neighbourhood in July 1938:¹ the barrow stands some three or four hundred metres west of the village of Bennac, and a hundred metres or so north-east of the Salles-la-Source railway station.

¹ My thanks are due to the Managers of the Worts Fund in the University of Cambridge for a grant towards the cost of my field-work in the Aveyron, and to M. Louis Balsan, the Abbé Bousquet, and the Abbé Rigaud for their kindness to me during my stay at Rodez.

The barrow is smaller than Lukis and Dryden make it out to be,¹ and the south wall of the chamber is formed by a single orthostat 12 ft. long,² but otherwise their plan is substantially correct. D is

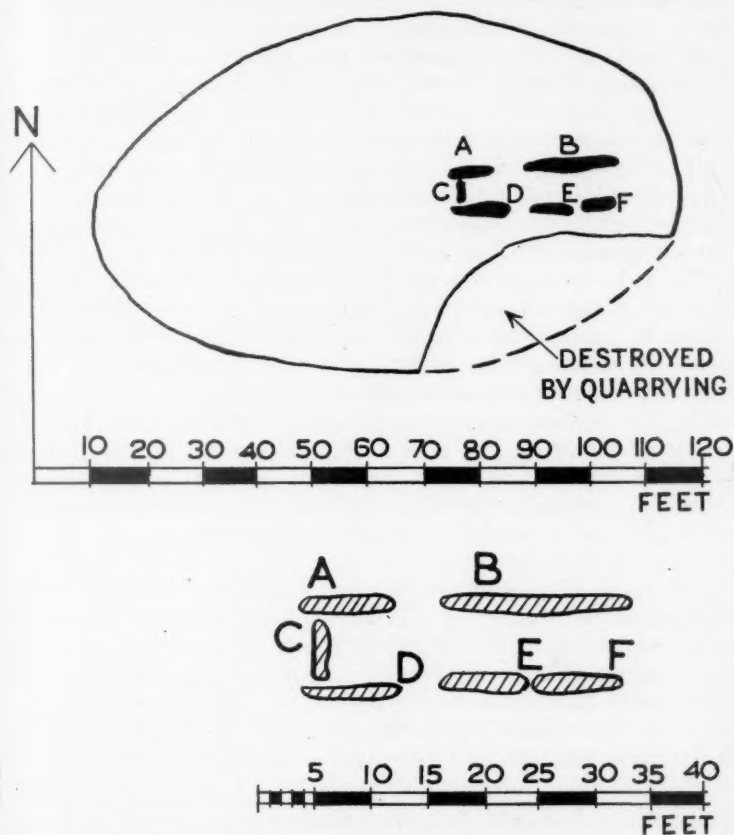


FIG. 2. Plan of the chambered long barrow at St. Antonin, Salles-la-Source, Aveyron

an orthostat and not a sill-stone, and, in my opinion, it is unlikely that there was ever a second chamber to the west of, or forming a westward extension of, the present chamber.

At about five or six kilometres north of the Bennac site figured here (fig. 1) is another very similar chambered long barrow, also planned here (fig. 2). This second site is north of the village of

¹ The exact dimensions of a long barrow are, in any case, very difficult to determine.

² The gap planned by Lukis and Dryden between B and C is really a large crack.

St. Antonin, and lies to the north of the road from Cadayrac to Solsac, and about eight miles north of Rodez. The St. Antonin site is also orientated east to west with the chamber at the east end: in length it is about 100 ft. with a maximum breadth of 60 ft. The south-east quadrant of the barrow has been extensively quarried away. The chamber is a long gallery grave with a maximum length of 30 ft.: its maximum width at the east end is 6 ft. 6 in., but it narrows to between 4 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. at the west end.¹ No cap-stones remain at this or at the Bennac site.

The Bennac and St. Antonin sites are by no means the only long barrows in the department of the Aveyron. In October 1869 Gabriel de Mortillet, assisted by the Abbé Cérés, dug some megalithic tombs in the Aveyron on behalf of the Musée des Antiquités at St. Germain:² three of these sites were on the plateau of Noguiès in the commune of Salles-la-Source, and one of the three, which he named the 'Dolmen du Musée de St. Germain', he describes as being 'entièrement caché dans un tumulus ovale dont le grand diamètre mesure 16 mètres et le petit 11'.³ De Mortillet adds, 'Sa hauteur est un peu plus de 2 mètres. L'orientation, sensiblement de l'Ouest à l'Est. Le dolmen est allongé dans le même sens que le tumulus.'³ From this description, and from de Mortillet's published plan of the chamber, the 'Musée de St. Germain' site is clearly a member of what we may here call the Bennac-St. Antonin type.⁴

M. Louis Balsan, of the Musée Fenaille and the Société des Lettres, Sciences et Arts de l'Aveyron, who is at present engaged on a field-survey of the megaliths in his department, has drawn my attention to a number of other chambered long barrows in the Aveyron.⁵ This includes the Dolmen de Vayssettes in the commune of Montrozier (with a barrow 20 metres long by 9 metres wide, orientated south-east to north-west, tapering to a point at

¹ In his *Rapport sur quelques dolmens et tumuli des environs de Rodez* (Société des Lettres, Sciences et Arts de l'Aveyron, 1866), the Abbé Cérés describes the St. Antonin site and mentions 'deux baies latérales . . . s'ouvrant l'une au midi, l'autre au nord'. He is referring to the gaps in the side-walls of the chamber and not to two side-chambers.

² See de Mortillet's article, 'Fouilles des dolmens de Montaubert et de Noguiès, Aveyron', in *Matériaux*, 1879, pp. 409 ff.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 412.

⁴ Balsan, however, doubts the authenticity of the long barrow at the 'Musée de St. Germain' site: 'il est formé uniquement de pierraille et pas de terre', he writes. '... C'est probablement un simple tas d'épierrement des champs voisins sur un dolmen; c'est donc un tumulus allongé assez douteux?' (letter of 24th October 1938).

⁵ I am most indebted to M. Balsan for allowing me to see his unpublished catalogue of Aveyron megaliths which is in course of preparation, and for permission to mention here five of the sites he describes.

the north-west and with a gallery grave in the broad east end); Dolmen no III de la Vitarelle, on the left of the road from Rodez to Villecantal, and in the commune of Muret (the barrow is 19 metres long by 7 wide at the broad north-west end, where there is a gallery grave); Dolmen no. I de Lissalinie, in the commune of Valady (here the barrow is 18 metres broad by 6 wide); Dolmen de Sannes in the commune of Salles-la-Source (the barrow is 22 metres long by 8 metres wide at the broader south-eastern end, where is a gallery grave); and the Dolmen des Bourines in the commune of Bertholène (this site is pyriform, 9 metres long by 4 metres wide, with two orthostats—probably forming the side-wall of a partially destroyed chamber—set in the wider end). The Vayssettes, Vitarelle III, and Sannes sites are almost exact replicas of the Bennac and St. Antonin monuments: all have long barrows wider at one end (usually the eastern) than the other, and containing gallery graves in the broad ends.

There is no need to mention here any more sites of chambered long barrows in the Aveyron. When M. Balsan's splendid work is completed and published it will demonstrate the extent of the distribution of the Bennac-St. Antonin type in the department,¹ which, it must be remembered, is one of the richest departments in France from the point of view of megalithic tombs.² But it must be clear, from the examples we have cited, that the chambered long barrow is of common occurrence in the Aveyron: indeed, the Abbé Cérés suggested that an elongated or oval form is that normally found in barrows associated with megaliths in the department. Writing of tumuli in the Aveyron, the Abbé Cérés says 'leur forme est ordinairement ovale';³ and after describing megaliths in the commune of Martiel, he declares 'la majeure partie de ces dolmens, comme le plus grand nombre de tous ceux que nous connaissons, est entourée d'un tumulus, dont la longueur varie de 20 à 25 mètres sur 8 à 10 mètres de largeur'.⁴

¹ M. Balsan is to be congratulated on carefully recording the form of the barrows associated with the Aveyron sites, for French archaeologists have hitherto paid but scant attention to this aspect of megalithic morphology. Thus Dr. Pierre Temple, in his admirable surveys of the prehistory of the Aveyron, *La Préhistoire du Département de l'Aveyron* (Cahiers d'Histoire et d'Archéologie, xi, 1936), and *Inventaires de l'Archéologie Préhistorique du Département de l'Aveyron* (Publications de la Société des Lettres, Sciences et Arts de l'Aveyron, 1937), says nothing of the form of these barrows.

² Déchelette (*Manuel*, i, 384) gives the number of burial chambers in the Aveyron as 487, and this is the highest number of all the French departments: Temple, however (*Cahiers*, xi, 1936), reduces this number to 318. Even so this is greater than the number of burial chambers in the whole of England and Wales.

³ *Op. cit.*, *supra*.

⁴ *Mémoires de la Soc. des Lettres, Sciences et Arts de l'Aveyron*, xiii.

Nor is there any need here to publish any more plans of any of these sites: they all seem to be slightly oval or wedge-shaped barrows with a length/breadth index of 35 to 65. Most of them are orientated so that the broader end points to the east, and here is found a rectangular chamber, sometimes so long that it can properly be described as an *allée couverte* or gallery grave. Distinctive forecourt features do not seem to occur. I think we may take these characteristics as typical of these monuments, and the Bennac-St. Antonin plans give a good idea of the type.

Nor again is the Aveyron the only department in the south of France in which chambered long barrows occur. Adrien de Mortillet published a plan of a chambered long barrow 17 metres long by 13 wide to the west of the hamlet of Changefège in the commune of Balsièges, in the Lozère;¹ and in 1934 W. J. Hemp published in this journal a plan of a chambered long barrow, the Dolmen des Puades or the Dolmen de la Leque, on a hill-side near St. Cézaire, eight miles west of Grasse, in Var.² Mr. Hemp has also drawn attention to descriptions by M. Goby of other long barrows in Var and in the west of Alpes-Maritimes.³

When we consider the very great number of megalithic tombs in the south of France, we know surprisingly little about them: this is why surveys, such as M. Balsan is preparing in the Aveyron, are to be welcomed so eagerly. Early archaeologists, such as Adrien de Mortillet, who wrote of the south French megaliths, paid hardly any attention, as we have said, to the shape of accompanying barrows, so that it is still often alleged that no long barrows occur in the south of France: indeed, the chambered long barrow is frequently claimed to be purely a characteristic of the megalithic cultures of northern France, the British Isles, and northern Europe, and many of the misconceptions about the origin and significance of the British long barrows have arisen from this belief. Mr. Hemp's paper, already mentioned, made it clear for the first time that long barrows did exist in the south of France: I hope that the plans and references published here will show that it is no longer possible to dismiss Mr. Hemp's St. Cézaire site as a 'sport' or an 'isolated instance'. It would be foolish to expect any generalization about the megalithic tombs of the south of France made on the evidence at present available to be of any great value or

¹ De Mortillet, *Les Monuments mégalithiques de la Lozère* (Paris, 1905), p. 9. De Mortillet regarded the barrow as having been originally circular and then having been turned into a long barrow by the addition of stones taken by farmers from the neighbouring fields, but this sounds very unlikely.

² *Antiq. Journ.* xiv, 277-81.

³ *Ibid.* 280; he refers to a paper by M. Goby on the 'Dolmens of Provence' in *Rhodania, Congrès de Cannes-Grasse*, 1929 (no. 1361).

permanence; but it seems fair to say that the chambered long barrow occurs frequently in the south of France. More detailed surveys and greater attention paid to the form of the barrows as well as the chambers will, I have no doubt, multiply by many times the number of long barrows known in southern France. The typical form of chamber in the south of France is the long and short rectangular gallery, generally with the entrance in one of the short sides, sometimes with the entrance in one of the long sides:¹ it seems to me highly probable that the majority of these galleries, like those we have described in the Aveyron, are associated with long barrows of the Bennac-St. Antonin type.

While, prior to 1934, the existence of long barrows in the south of France was virtually unknown to British archaeology, the existence of chambered long barrows in the west Mediterranean islands has been well known for a long time: the *naus* or *navetas* of the Balearics and the *tombe dei giganti* of Sardinia are the commonplaces of archaeological teaching. Most of these Balearic and Sardinian tombs are built of stone, so that in many ways they appear different from the long barrows of the south of France, which are normally built of earth. The west Mediterranean long barrows appear to have more clearly defined edges, sharper angles, and a more clearly defined form than barrows of the Bennac-St. Antonin type, but these differences may be no more than a function of the material used—excavation in the Aveyron barrows may yield a rectangular framework of revetment walls. But all the differences between the Sardinian Giants' Graves and the south French long barrows cannot be explained in terms of the material used in construction: the forecourts, horns, and crescentic façades of the Sardinian tombs have no parallels in these south French long barrows. Then many of the Sardinian tombs are closed,² or built with a finely dressed portal stone in which is cut a *finestrino*.

It is not my object here to discuss at length the origin of what we have called the Bennac-St. Antonin type of monument in the south of France, but it is surely impossible to derive these long barrows directly from the elaborate Sardinian Giants' Graves. The Balearic *navetas*, or at least some of them, are more like the south French long barrows, and it must be remembered that there are in Sardinia some Giants' Graves such as Su Coveccu³ and

¹ Of course other types exist, notably that represented by the Dolmen des Puades, which is probably a pseudo-passage grave. Then at Collorgues near Uzès in Gard a real passage grave is to be found.

² i.e., they could only have been re-entered by removing part of the primary construction of the barrow or chamber.

³ For a plan see *Papers of the British School at Rome*, v, 106, fig. 6.

s'Enna sa Vacca¹ which are very like the Balearic *navetas* and do not have the great horns, façades, forecourts, and holed portal stones so characteristic of the great Giants' Graves such as Srigi-danu and Muraguada. I think a good case could be made out for the derivation of the south French long barrows from tombs such as these.

In a number of papers published during the last decade Mr. Hemp has argued that the ultimate origin of all the megalithic tombs of western and northern Europe is to be sought in the rock-cut tombs of Iberia and the west Mediterranean islands; and while it seems to me unlikely that the megalithic passage graves and the masonry-built tholoi of Iberia were derived from the rock-cut passage graves such as occur in Portuguese Estremadura, Sicily, and Pianosa,² it is highly probable that the long gallery graves of the south of France—galleries such as Bennac, St. Antonin, La Halliade, Genévrier—together with the gallery graves in the *navetas* and *tombe dei giganti*, were derived from the rock-cut tombs such as those in Mallorca and Bouches-du-Rhône.³ It is of the greatest interest, therefore, to find that some of these rock-cut galleries in the west Mediterranean islands and in the south of France are covered with barrows, and that in one famous example in Mallorca, Son Caulellas 14, this barrow is an elongated one.⁴

I think, then, that the ultimate origin of the Bennac-St. Antonin type of chambered long barrow is to be sought in the rock-cut galleries of the west Mediterranean islands,⁵ but more information is required before this hypothesis, first argued by Mr. Hemp, can be regarded as proven, and before the details of the suggested evolution can be studied. It remains to be seen whether the south French long barrows evolved out of the rock-cut galleries of Bouches-du-Rhône, and the *navetas* and *tombe dei giganti* represent another and parallel evolution from the Mallorcan rock-cut

¹ *Papers of the British School at Rome*, v, 129, fig. 15.

² The Iberian tholoi are surely derived from those of the eastern Mediterranean, and the rock-cut passage graves, like the megalithic passage graves, are probably copies of them.

³ Of course it might be argued that the rock-cut galleries were, like the rock-cut passage graves, copies of surface tombs.

⁴ Mr. Hemp first published this site in *Archaeologia*, lxxvi, pl. 23, and pp. 139 ff. Cave 22, in the Son Suner group, had a groove cut in the rock at the entrance, much like the Son Caulellas 14 site, and this Son Suner groove may have held the stones of a long-barrow revetment (see Hemp, *Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 36, and fig. 4).

⁵ And, of course, the ultimate origin of the greater part of the British long barrows. It has been impossible here to deal with the spread of the Bennac-St. Antonin type to the north of France and to the British Isles: I hope to do so shortly elsewhere.

tombs, or whether the French long barrows were evolved directly out of the Balearic *navetas*. These are problems which can only be solved when we know a great deal more about the long barrows of the south of France: Mr. Hemp's famous St. Cézaire paper was only published in 1934, and the south French long barrows are still an archaeological novelty.

The Palaeolithic Contents of the Gravels at East Burnham, Bucks

(A Summary of Discoveries in the Higher Part of the Boyn Hill Terrace)

By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.

[Read 10th November 1938]

As far back as 1880 the late Mr. W. Whitaker noted signs of several terraces on the left bank of the Thames, down-valley from Maidenhead,¹ but he did not specifically mention the locality east and north-east of Taplow, Buckinghamshire (fig. 1). In this district, which includes the parishes of Burnham and Farnham Royal, terrace features resemble those discernible between Cookham and Bray Wick, Berkshire, where Messrs. L. Treacher and N. J. Osborne White believed that the Boyn Hill Terrace consisted of two divisions, the lower separated from the higher by a step of about 20 ft.² According to them also, two pre-existing benches were buried by the aggradation.³

The opinions of others support the views expressed over thirty years ago by these observant geologists, who upheld their contention by the evidence of different hand-axes yielded by the respective divisions. In the light of present knowledge of the Palaeolithic cultures and their subdivisions, and by records made during the past seven years, it is now possible to supplement early references to the artifacts contained in the terrace deposits, the ground-surfaces of which are situated between 130 and 200 ft. above O.D.

TOPOGRAPHY

About 2½ miles east of Maidenhead Bridge, between Taplow and Slough on the left bank of the Thames, three terraces are distinguishable above the Flood-plain. In ascending order these are the Taplow Terrace and two terraces comprised in the spreads shown on the Geological Survey map, without separation, however, as part of the Boyn Hill Terrace.⁴

North of the Great Western Railway the slopes are well marked, first from the Flood-plain to the Taplow Terrace and then to a

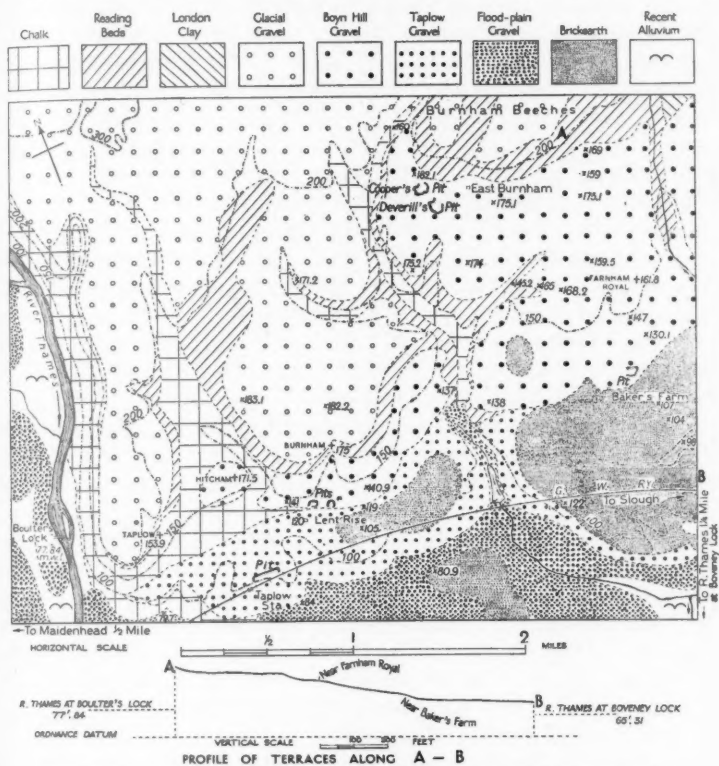
¹ *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, 'The Geology of London and the Thames Valley', p. 392.

² 'Excursion to Maidenhead' in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* xxi, 198.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Geological Survey map (1 in. to the mile), sh. 255.

narrow shelving terrace which constitutes the lower division of the Boyn Hill Terrace extending from Lent Rise, 1 mile east of Taplow. The southern edge of the lower Boyn Hill Terrace at



(Based on the Geological Survey maps, by permission of the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office.)

FIG. 1. Geological map of the East Burnham district

the gravel-pits above Lent Rise stands 141 ft. above O.D., or 62 ft. above the nearest point on the Thames.¹ An isolated patch, resting on chalk to the north-west of Lent Rise and reaching a maximum altitude of 171.5 ft. O.D. at Hitcham church, is figured

¹ This is believed to equate with the terrace between the higher division of the Boyn Hill Terrace and the Taplow Terrace at Furze Platt, Maidenhead.

Between Cookham and Bray the Thames falls 12.11 ft. River-level at Boulter's Lock between these places, east by south of, and the nearest point on the Thames to, Furze Platt (and exactly midway between it and Lent Rise), is 77.84 ft. above O.D. At Boveney Lock, 3 miles farther down the river and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of East Burnham, mean water-level is noted at 65.31 ft. above O.D.

as Boyn Hill gravel on the official map. At Baker's Farm, an easterly point in the area examined, the surface altitude is about 130 ft. O.D. A uniform rise to about 160 ft. along an approximately west-to-east line, upon which lies Baker's Farm, indicates the step to a terrace 1 mile in width, its northern margin approaching the 200-ft. contour and the limits of the Burnham Beeches plantations. The surface of this, the higher division of the Boyn Hill Terrace in Burnham and Farnham Royal parishes, is irregular and undulating.¹ Also, several small streams in their southward course towards the main river have cut through the Pleistocene deposits down to the Reading Beds.

Desirable though it be to treat fully of the archaeology of the two divisions of the Boyn Hill Terrace in the neighbourhood of Maidenhead and the region between Taplow and Farnham Royal, comment on the Palaeolithic industries is restricted meantime to those represented in the higher part of the Boyn Hill Terrace on the left bank of the river, where only two gravel-pits, at East Burnham, now offer sections for study.

The greater altitude of the East Burnham gravels and the known occurrence therein of numerous highly abraded palaeoliths have led to the conventional view that the deposits here were laid down before those resting on the lower bench between Lent Rise and Baker's Farm. In the opinion of the author the evidence, obtained by his supervision of commercial excavations and methodical collecting, supports a contention opposed to the usual interpretation of the order of succession of the terraces in this locality. Moreover, it will be recalled that Professor W. B. R. King and Dr. K. P. Oakley, having regard to the palaeoliths shown them, in their authoritative work on the Pleistocene succession in the Thames valley tentatively advanced a conformable hypothesis.² It therefore behoves the present writer to summarize his discoveries in the hope that the archaeological record now laid before the Society will substantiate these scientists' contribution to the geological knowledge of this district.

SECTIONS

The material for this communication is furnished by excavations near the Beeches plantations at East Burnham, a short

¹ It is not unlike that of the deposits, similarly named by the Geological Survey, at corresponding altitudes in the Boyn Hill district of Maidenhead. On the Berkshire side, however, such irregularities as undulations and ravines are no longer clear because of town development. South, south-east, and south-west of Burnham Beeches most natural features remain unimpaired.

² 'The Pleistocene succession in the lower parts of the Thames Valley' in *Proc. Prehist. Soc. (N.S.)*, vol. ii, pt. i, pp. 71-2.

distance south by east of the point where the river deposits referable to the Boyn Hill aggradation attain their greatest altitude above O.D., namely just above the 200-ft. contour.¹

Ground-surface at the East Burnham gravel-pits stands 185 to 180 ft. above O.D., or from 108 to 103 ft. above the river Thames. An average section of 11 ft. gives heights for the base of 174 to 169 ft. O.D. and 96 to 91 ft. above the river at Boulter's Lock, the most convenient datum for the terraces in the scope of these and further notes.

Both pits present exposures aligned north and south, and east and west. The bench in Cooper's pit is undulating, and level in Deverill's. The layers in the two workings are similar in character and exhibit but few abnormalities. They rest on the Reading Beds and consist of well-sorted, clean fluviatile gravel interstratified with fine sand, the latter often in large lenses and false-bedded. In the lowest part, chiefly, abound Bunter quartzites, cobbles and boulders of quartz, felsite, and other rocks, and also large nodules of flint.

Where the stratified gravel does not reach close to the topsoil it is capped by soliflual deposits, which are contorted and channel the fine sandy fluviatile gravel underneath. The soliflual material is rather loose and sandy with loamy clay and shattered pebbles. Sometimes it occurs as irregular, concreted ferruginous masses. Locally the soliflual deposits are covered by a reddish silty clay penetrated by small, broken, and patinated flints from clusters contained in sporadic light grey sandy matter under the topsoil. The reddish clay is of the nature of a hill-wash, and it dips locally to the base as the infilling of pockets. It is not unlike the brick-earth at lower altitudes in this district.

The Abbé H. Breuil visited these sites with me and figured

¹ To the inquirer the workings may appear to bear anomalous designations. Messrs. N. H. Cooper's excavation, although nearer the Beeches, is known as the East Burnham Pit, while that of Messrs. John Deverill, Ltd. (the southward continuation of Mr. Pusey's long-worked-out undertaking), carried on some 250 yards farther to the south-east, is called the Burnham Beeches Pit. In this paper the distinction is made clear by referring to the gravel-pits by the contractors' names.

As there exist some small pits in fine gravels at greater altitudes within the Burnham Beeches, it is perhaps advisable to refer to the deposits now considered as the 'East Burnham Gravels', although termed the 'Burnham Beeches Gravels' in some publications.

The deposits to the north, from which the East Burnham gravels are separated by bared Reading Beds, are mapped as part of the great stretch of Glacial Gravels; but the exposure of even horizontal layers, to which Dr. Oakley drew attention, suggests the desirability of inquiry into their exact origin. 'Field Meeting at Taplow, Burnham and Iver, Bucks', in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, vol. xlviii, pt. 3, p. 277.

sections in Cooper's pit showing marked features of solifluxion.¹ According to him the stratified gravel was laid down during the Mindel-Riss Interglacial. He considered that the soliflual masses, which in places disturb the uppermost stratified layers, are attributable to the Riss glaciation, and that solifluxion here was prolonged or followed by a similar episode. In the light grey sandy deposit locally underlying the topsoil he saw some resemblance to a loess.

No record of animal remains comes from this altitude, and constant watch over the gravel-workings has been unrewarded. Samples of the constituents of the deposits have been examined for molluscan evidence, but without result.

On the plates illustrating sections the layers are numbered in ascending order.

Cooper's pit (pl. xxxvii, 1):

(1) Stratified gravel; (2) Soliflual deposits; (3) Topsoil.

Deverill's pit (pl. xxxvii, 2):

(1) Stratified gravel; (2) Soliflual deposits; (2a) Soliflual deposits occurring as concreted ferruginous masses; (3) Topsoil; (3a) Topsoil and soliflual deposits disturbed by tree-roots.

PALAEOLITHIC INDUSTRIES

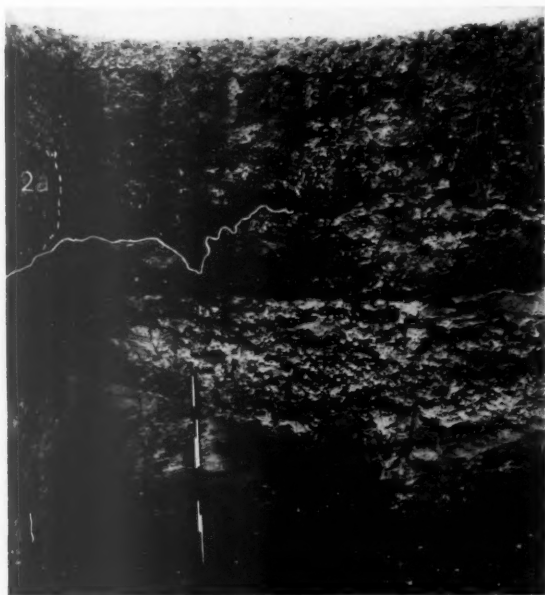
Messrs. Treacher and White, referring to the gravels of the Maidenhead district and the palaeoliths contained in the deposits of the two divisions of the Boyn Hill Terrace recognized there, considered that products of Abbeville (Chelles) type were referable to the higher and St. Acheul implements to the lower.² One infers from perusal of their paper that the authors meant unaltered and not derived artifacts as archaeological factors. Therefore, before enumerating the various specimens recovered during recent investigations, it must be emphasized that in the course of these researches no palaeolith in fresh state assignable to an Abbeville (Chelles) culture-phase has been found in the gravels of the higher part of the tracts mapped as belonging to the Boyn Hill stage in the East Burnham locality. It is true, however, that Abbeville (Chelles) artifacts prove abundant in this division of the Boyn Hill Terrace, but only as highly abraded and much altered elements mixed with relics of Clacton, St.

¹ 'De l'importance de la solifluxion dans l'étude des terrains quaternaires du Nord de la France et des pays voisins' in *Revue de géographie physique et de géologie dynamique* (1934), vol. vii, fasc. 4, fig. 20, a and b, pp. 19-20.

² *Loc. cit.*, pp. 198-201.



1. Section, Cooper's pit, East Burnham



2. Section, Deverill's pit, East Burnham



East Burnham: derived St. Acheul cleaver

GRAVELS AT EAST BURNHAM, BUCKS 171

Acheul, and Levallois cultures, injured save for a few noteworthy St. Acheul pieces.

Though large numbers of palaeoliths have been recovered from the excavations at East Burnham, no flint example, so far as is known, has been figured. From the gravel, continuously extracted at East Burnham for half a century, many hand-axes were added to collections, but none of these bifacial implements which have been examined appears to be accompanied by information as to the situation it occupied in the layers.

Flakes, which were neglected formerly, have been found in such numbers during the recent investigations that it can be shown they fill important gaps in the sequence of cultures represented, not only here but in the Boyn Hill Terrace as a whole. Identification of flakes belonging to hand-axe cultures also attests the diversity of products in these groups of industries.

The fact that the great majority of the East Burnham artifacts are altered indicates their derived origin. Very many of the palaeoliths from here have striated surfaces; others are lustrous; and some also proclaim by their patination and deep ochreous staining a long sojourn in conditions unlike those of their final resting-place in the gravels. The state of the palaeoliths varies so much that the accumulated series can be sorted into sets showing different degrees of damage and alteration of edges and surfaces.

Modern breaks and injuries by the labourers' picks reveal that the raw material most used by the Palaeolithic artisans was a fine light grey vitreous flint, but implements and flakes of other rocks have been noted.

Although palaeoliths are distributed throughout the stratified gravel, most have been recovered reposing near the base. The soliflual deposits, the sandy argillaceous silt, and deposits locally overlying these have till now proved sterile. A surface find is to be recorded in the shape of a patinated and much abraded pointed bifacial implement of early St. Acheul facies picked up by Mr. J. G. Marsden some 100 yards south of Deverill's pit.

ABBEVILLE (CHELLES)

Of the relatively numerous Abbeville (Chelles) implements and flakes collected many are heavily patinated, crackled, and striated. The flake-scars and ridges of all are worn and their sinuous edges crushed (pl. xxxix, nos. 1-4). To the varied series of bifacial implements are to be added a few rudimentary implements made out of waste flakes and conveniently shaped pieces of flint, which have been converted by a little trimming into serviceable tools.

The remarkably damaged condition of most of these artifacts taken from the East Burnham gravels indicates that these derived palaeoliths were subjected to worse treatment than their contemporaries recovered in the nearby lower spreads of the Boyn Hill Terrace.

CLACTON

Artifacts assignable to Clacton flake-industries occur freely at East Burnham. They are generally much altered, profusely striated, damaged in various ways, and sometimes patinated and/or deeply stained; but the cores, struck nodules, flakes, and implements of this culture are usually better preserved than those of Abbeville (Chelles) facies. Clacton specimens from East Burnham are not all attributable to earliest industries, and, although varied, no really large examples have been found.¹

It is difficult to point to any significant typological difference; still, the objects may be sorted into two groups. The first, ostensibly the older, includes highly abraded specimens, mainly the rudest of flakes with dull faces, many deeply stained and/or heavily patinated (pl. xxxix, nos. 5 and 6). A second series is composed of sligher pieces often striated on their lustrous surfaces, and of a few unscathed except for dulling of the edges (pl. xxxix, nos. 7 and 8). Not many in either category can be defined as shaped tools, but in the better-preserved and apparently later lot of Clacton II facies, such traits as dressed edges and trimmed butts occur (pl. xxxix, no. 9).

As attention has been drawn on several occasions to the association in Pleistocene deposits of unscathed advanced Clacton products with unaltered St. Acheul implements, it has to be observed that at East Burnham, where scores of Clacton and St. Acheul artifacts have been discovered, the former are present as derived elements, and the latter, referable to early and middle culture-phases, are in varying states of preservation. Meantime, it would be premature to do more than comment on the fact that unaltered, evolved Clacton and Middle St. Acheul implements are mingled in the prolific deposits at lesser altitude.

ST. ACHEUL

Progressive advance in workmanship appears among the very numerous St. Acheul bifacial and flake-implements and unworked flakes accumulated, but with a few and notable exceptions the

¹ The fact that so many diminutive but characteristic flakes and cores occur supports the contention that the anvil method of production could not have served in their case.

specimens are abraded, striated, and dull of edge, the flake-scars on some being all but obliterated and the surfaces patinated as well as deeply stained (pl. XL, nos. 10-14).

Particular notice is drawn here to the fact that, although early forms are very numerous among the series of abraded St. Acheul pieces, evidence of evolved technique is furnished by many examples.

Artifacts of St. Acheul III facies, typologically similar to those which are contemporaneous with the stratified gravel of the lower division of the Boyn Hill Terrace, occur at East Burnham as abraded specimens, but a few resembling forms belonging to this stage of St. Acheul culture have escaped with undamaged surfaces but dulled edges (e.g. pl. XL, no. 18), or are unblemished (e.g. pl. XL, no. 19).

A massive derived St. Acheul III implement of the cleaver type (pl. xxxviii), recovered from the lower part of the stratified gravel in Deverill's pit, deserves special mention as it belongs to a class sparingly represented in unaltered condition in the lower division of the Boyn Hill Terrace in our district. As a single specimen of this sort from gravels at the East Burnham altitude, this piece would be interesting enough, but bearing surface striations and other signs of having been transported by natural agencies, the example is particularly significant. It is an addition to an already imposing series of well-evolved but derived St. Acheul products from here. Except for degree of preservation this specimen matches unscathed palaeoliths of this type having a place in terrace deposits below the 160-ft. contour.

Deverill's pit has proved richer than its neighbour in its mixed output of St. Acheul relics, among which ovate forms certainly predominate. These vary from large artifacts fashioned out of nodules to diminutive and thin flake-implements. Several of the small and abraded ovates (pl. XL, nos. 15 and 16) compare with similar implements from the Somme valley assigned by the Abbé Breuil to the third stage of his St. Acheul sequence.¹ Although these small specimens from East Burnham are more finely worked, they do not differ from their associates of earlier St. Acheul manufacture in their present physical state. Other bifacial and cordiform pieces discovered here, some with twisted edges, are of types ranking as relatively advanced in the St. Acheul range, but they are altered (pl. XL, no. 17).

Some larger, and cordiform ovates, a few other bifacial implements, flakes and flake-tools, all referable to a St. Acheul industry

¹ H. Breuil and L. Koslowski, 'Études de stratigraphie paléolithique dans le Nord de la France, la Belgique et l'Angleterre', in *l'Anthropologie*, t. xli, p. 478.

more developed (*cf.* IV) than any represented in the lower division of the Boyn Hill Terrace, are included among the uninjured palaeoliths from East Burnham (pl. XL, nos. 20-3). They have been found here in the same conditions as all the other artifacts, namely in the stratified layers, from a few feet under the topsoil almost down to the bench. Light staining of their surface is the only change to which they have been subjected, their shallow flake-scars and low ridges being unaffected.¹

LEVALLOIS

Considerable numbers of Levallois artifacts rest in the deposits at the altitude of East Burnham. Several have been extracted from a seam of sandy gravel, usually 5 to 6 ft. from the surface, and above the normal resting-place of the unblemished St. Acheul pieces. Nevertheless, very many Levallois specimens occur deeper in the gravels, and numbers have also been picked up in heaps of flints separated as too large, and therefore unsaleable, from the low-lying strata.

Artifacts of Levallois type from the East Burnham deposits include cores,² corticed flakes (detached in the primary blocking-out of cores from nodules), typical flakes, and a few flake-implements. Without exception these pieces are derived, as witness the injured edges, bruised ridges, and surfaces striated, worn, or with varying degrees of patination and occasionally of staining. In these respects they do not greatly differ from many other derived palaeoliths discovered here. Meantime, no separation into industrial divisions seems possible, the flakes belonging to the earliest Levallois phases, and therefore among the forerunners of a widespread culture now known to be well represented in the Thames valley (pl. XLI, nos. 29-34).

Familiar tool-forms have seldom been met with among these Levallois flakes; and, if the edges of some were ever treated, it is now difficult to differentiate surviving vestiges of trimming from the effects of carriage in moving masses. In respect of their *état physique*, the altered artifacts of this flake-culture so far found here share with those other abraded palaeoliths from East Burnham the same unfavourable comparison with their unaltered analogues yielded by the gravels of the lower Boyn Hill Terrace division.

¹ The nature of the flake-scars and bulbs of percussion appearing on most of the different St. Acheul artifacts points to treatment of the raw material by hammers of bone or hardwood.

² Cores recovered at East Burnham, Lent Rise, etc., assignable to this stage, offer such scope for study that to describe the variants at this juncture would be a trespass on space.

That all Levallois relics so far found here are abraded is a circumstance which meantime can only be ascribed to fortuity. Albeit, the occurrence of such artifacts in derived condition in fluvial deposits lying 100 ft. above the Thames, associated with artifacts assignable to a relatively low position in the St. Acheul range, proves the great antiquity of the earliest Levallois industries whatever their antecedents.

QUARTZITE IMPLEMENTS

The East Burnham gravels have given some humanly treated or utilized quartzites. From the face of Cooper's pit at a depth of 8 ft. the author picked an ovoid flake of light fawn quartzite with an inclined striking-platform and pronounced swelling under the point of percussion, and flake-scars along part of the edge of the outer surface (pl. xli, no. 35).¹ A sort of accommodation tool in the form of a side-hollow-scraper of undatable but regular and still fairly fresh-looking elementary dressing, found in Deverill's pit, compares closely with rude implements fashioned in dark Pyrenean quartzite from the Languedoc district of France (pl. xli, no. 36).² The gravels in the same commercial undertaking have yielded a well-used hammer-stone of undeterminable Palaeolithic age.

CONCLUSIONS

From the evidence of the palaeoliths recovered at the East Burnham altitude it stands out that the gravels here are later than the deposits 20 to 30 ft. lower in this district. The Boyn Hill Terrace aggradation, which on archaeological grounds belongs to the Middle Barnfield stage, was prolonged and amounted to over 70 ft. in this part of the Thames valley, for the types of abraded and unchanged Middle St. Acheul implements from East Burnham are similar to, or more evolved than, those found unscathed at lesser altitude. The gravels between 130 and 160 ft. O.D. and their contained earlier unabraded forms are referable to the initial stages of the aggradation: to the final stage belong the gravels between 160 and 200 ft. O.D. which yield the more advanced and uninjured specimens. The rarity of Clacton tools, early and evolved, as opposed to the abundance of elementary flakes at East

¹ Commandant E. Octobon, 'Navettes. — Grattoirs à encoches symétriques et pièces qui les accompagnent dans les industries à quartzites des pays toulousains' in *Compte Rendu de la Onzième Session du Congrès Préhistorique de France*, Périgueux, 1934, p. 206 and pl. xi; also A. D. Lacaille, 'Quartzites taillés de la région londonienne' in *Compte Rendu de la Douzième Session du Congrès Préhistorique de France*, Toulouse et Foix, 1936, p. 622 and fig. 4.

² *Ibid.*, p. 620, fig. 3.

Burnham, is no doubt fortuitous. Still, the difference in their condition and that of the early Levallois products in the respective deposits corroborates the testimony of the St. Acheul artifacts.

The worse injuries and alteration sustained by great numbers of Abbeville (Chelles), Clacton, and early St. Acheul specimens point to the fact that they suffered severely in the sweeping away and re-sorting of gravels from pre-existing benches, which would take place after early St. Acheul (II) times.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In concluding this summary of the Palaeolithic contents of the higher division of the Boyn Hill Terrace represented at East Burnham, I wish to record my sense of indebtedness to Mr. J. G. Marsden and Mr. Ll. Treacher for permitting me to examine specimens from this and other localities for comparison. To the first named I am obliged for lending me specimens figured, and to the second for also placing his knowledge of the district at my disposal. Dr. K. P. Oakley I thank for invaluable suggestions and collaboration; and I express my gratitude to the Director, Mr. Reginald A. Smith, for the encouragement and advice given and for his continuous interest in the investigations. The facilities granted me by Messrs. N. H. Cooper and Messrs. John Deverill, Ltd., to inspect their workings are gratefully acknowledged.

APPENDIX

It may be stated that evidence exists for the opinion that the palaeoliths which occur in the East Burnham gravels are also archaeologically representative of the deposits at Boyn Hill itself, the classic locality to which a Thames terrace owes its name.

The author has been able to examine numbers of Palaeolithic implements recovered by Mr. Treacher in gravel-pits formerly worked at the altitude of Boyn Hill, Maidenhead, namely at heights above O.D. and the river Thames which approximate to those of the spreads at East Burnham. Inspection of the various bifacial implements in Mr. Treacher's collection shows that the Abbeville (Chelles) and St. Acheul industries exemplified by the specimens from the deposits at Boyn Hill resemble in facies, workmanship, and conditions those referred to and figured in this communication. But, however well founded, the view expressed must be supported by additional testimony in the form of series of flakes. Unfortunately, so far as these are concerned, little can be said because few flakes have been noted from the gravels at the Boyn Hill level, as formerly such pieces were not systematically collected. However, if digging be resumed here and kept under observation, information may be obtained to determine the presence of close parallels at similar altitudes on both sides of the river in this part of the Thames valley. Indeed, it will not be surprising if the archaeological analogies eventually

prove as definite in the case of the higher parts of the Boyn Hill Terrace as it is hoped to demonstrate they are in the lower division on both right and left banks of the river in the neighbourhood of Maidenhead.

DESCRIPTION OF IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

ABBEVILLE (CHELLES)

Pl. xxxix, no. 1. Bifacial implement, boldly but sparsely flaked in a nodule of flint; much cracked; heavily patinated with profuse ferruginous staining; large areas of remaining crust; edges irregular and damaged; flake-ridges almost obliterated in places; 5 in. (0.129 m.) long. Found resting on the base in Deverill's pit.

No. 2. Bifacial implement; worked to a blunt point and one long sinuous cutting-edge in a nodule of flint sliced at the base; with cherty inclusions and stained light ochreous brown; most of the thermally pitted crust remaining; $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.078 m.) long. Although a derived artifact, its edges and flake-ridges are remarkably well preserved. Found in a heap of sifted gravel from the lowest layers in Deverill's pit.

No. 3. Ovate, of flint banded and mottled light brown and dark green; some crust remaining; boldly flaked to sinuous edge on one side and part of the other; broken away at the tip; the edges much crushed and the flake-ridges abraded; surfaces slightly lustrous and striated; 3 in. (0.077 m.) long. Found near base in Deverill's pit.

No. 4. Bifacial implement; stained yellowish, a modern break exposing body of light grey flint with dark banding; small patch of crust remaining; one face domed, the other almost flat; boldly flaked; sinuous cutting-edge, badly injured, extending all round save at lower end in form of narrow faceted butt; all flake-ridges abraded and several striae visible; $4\frac{13}{16}$ in. (0.1235 m.) long. Found at 11 ft. from the surface, just on base, in Deverill's pit.

CLACTON

No. 5. Flake, of grey flint; the heavily patinated surface pitted and cretazed in large patches; inclined striking-platform and prominent bulb of percussion; edges dulled and flake-ridges smooth; 4 in. (0.101 m.) long. Found in heap of gravel taken from the base in Deverill's pit.

No. 6. Thick flake; of flint, cracked and stained deep ochreous shade with lighter areas; edges everywhere crushed, but hollows along part of them (also injured by natural agencies) patinated to light shade and distinguishable from more ancient damage and original flake-scars; some crust remaining; profusely striated; platform inclined; bulb of percussion prominent with large accompanying *écaillage*; $4\frac{9}{16}$ in. (0.116 m.) long. Found near base in Deverill's pit.

No. 7. Flake, of flint, with cherty inclusions; stained brown; small patch of crust remaining; edges and ridges much abraded; surfaces lustrous; wide steeply inclined striking-platform, prominent bulb of percussion and accompanying ripples and fissures; $2\frac{5}{16}$ in. (0.062 m.) long. From gravel near base, Cooper's pit.

No. 8. Flake, thick and squat, utilized; of banded dark greenish-grey flint stained brown; some crust remaining; beginnings of patination showing; signs of wear along one edge; ridges and edges but slightly abraded; platform inclined, with prominent bulb and large *écaillage*; $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.078 m.) long. Found in gravel 9 ft. down in Deverill's pit.

No. 9. Discoidal flake-implement; of grey banded flint stained rich brown; some crust remaining; edges and flake-ridges crushed; surfaces slightly lustrous, the nether one profusely striated; two inclined and intersecting striking-platforms, each with accompanying bulb; $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. (0.082 m.) maximum width. Found in stratified gravel near base, Deverill's pit.

ST. ACHEUL (*derived series*)

Pl. XL, no. 10. Bifacial implement, of flint banded grey and with areas stained yellowish; some cherty and colloidal inclusions and small patches of crust remaining; one face convex, the other flat; delicately flaked and worked to straight cutting-edge all round, now crushed; flake-ridges worn and surfaces smoothed; base defective and tip wanting; $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. (0.16 m.) long. Found close to base in Deverill's pit.

No. 11. Thick amygdaloid bifacial implement fashioned in a nodule; of light grey flint with mottled patches, stained a rich ochreous brown; section elliptical; save for a vestige of crust on one surface at lower end, piece entirely worked by fine, shallow, regular flaking; sinuous cutting-edge all round; abrasion more evident on one face than on other; a few striae apparent; $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.157 m.) long. Found in coarse gravel a few inches above the base in Deverill's pit.

No. 12. Narrow bifacial implement manufactured in a flake; dark greenish flint mottled and banded, with light yellowish cherty inclusions; crust remaining on one face and on butt; boldly flaked; end terminating in a straight transverse edge; sides almost parallel; edges sinuous and now worn; flake-ridges abraded; a few striae visible; $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. (0.136 m.) long. Found in gravel 2 ft. above the base in Deverill's pit.

No. 13. Wide-based bifacial implement; of deeply stained flint with inclusions; small patch of crust remaining on each face, otherwise entirely flatly flaked; originally worked to cutting-edge all round (now blunted), and to thin point; the base damaged and tip wanting; surfaces slightly lustrous; flake-ridges abraded on one face only; $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. (0.149 m.) long. Found resting almost on base, 13 ft. from surface, in Deverill's pit.

No. 14. Pointed implement; worked in flake; of light yellowish and greenish banded flint with cherty inclusion; patch of crust remaining on slightly inclined butt which is also boldly flake-scarred. The bulb of percussion is fairly prominent with small but pronounced accompanying *écaillage* and fissures radiating on either side of it; sides on both faces trimmed by flaking to sinuous edges, now crushed; both faces striated; $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. (0.112 m.) long. Found in gravel close to base in Deverill's pit.

No. 15. Diminutive ovate fashioned in a flake of flint banded greenish and yellowish-green; entirely flaked; bulb removed; edges slightly crushed; surfaces almost unaltered, but a few small striae visible on flat face; $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. (0.069 m.) long. Found in fine gravel 6 ft. from surface in Deverill's pit.

No. 16. Diminutive ovate fashioned in a flake of flint; patinated on convex and delicately flaked, but now highly abraded face; stained greenish brown, striated and lustrous on the side-dressed flat face from which bulbar swelling removed; $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. (0.073 m.) long. From gravel 10 ft. from surface, Deverill's pit.

No. 17. Thin cordiform bifacial implement; of grey flint with cherty inclusions, stained hazel brown; delicately worked all over by shallow flaking and to two long twisted edges; surfaces unaltered but edges abraded; 4 in. (0.101 m.) long. Found in fine gravel 7 ft. from surface in Cooper's pit.

Pl. xxxviii. Massive St. Acheul bifacial implement of cleaver type; recent scar exposing *corpus* of grey flint; stained in bands of deep mahogany brown, with streaks of lighter hue; some cherty knots; boldly flaked to bezels forming straight cutting-edge at end and to straight lateral edges, all now badly crushed; flake-ridges abraded; surfaces lustrous showing some striae; 5 in. by 4 in. (0.142 m. by 0.109 m.). Found in stratified gravel, 2 ft. above the base, Deverill's pit.

ST. ACHEUL (*unaltered series*)

Pl. xl, no. 18. Triangular bifacial implement of brown mottled flint retaining several patches of crust. The base exhibits truncated flake-scars indicating that the flake from which the implement has been made was struck from a piece with prepared striking-platform. The cutting-edges, straight in their upper part, are now slightly dulled while the surfaces are lustrous. The implement, which wants the tip, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (0.115 m.) in length. Recovered from the gravel 7 ft. from surface in Deverill's pit.

No. 19. Diminutive narrow bifacial implement, triangular in section; of light brown flint with banded cherty inclusion at base; entirely worked by bold flaking on upper surface and by shallow flaking on the other; fashioned out of a nodule; straight cutting-edges retaining their original sharpness; $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. (0.0865 m.) long. Found by Mr. J. G. Marsden in Cooper's pit.

No. 20. Amygdaloid bifacial implement worked in a nodule of banded and mottled light grey flint with cherty inclusions; stained to a light yellowish shade; some crust remaining at thick base; boldly flaked; narrow asymmetrical tip; cutting-edges sinuous and sharp; $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.143 m.) long. The flint apparently did not respond readily to working as one face shows resolution of the material from which the craftsman was unable to remove long flakes to obtain a uniform surface. Found in gravel at 6 ft. 6 in. from surface in Cooper's pit.

No. 21. Ovate bifacial implement fashioned in a nodule; of beige and brownish flint; worked by shallow flaking all over; section elliptical; straight cutting-edge sharp; base thick and faceted; $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. (0.109 m.) long. Found in gravel at 8 ft. from the surface in Deverill's pit.

No. 22. Ovate bifacial implement, fashioned in a flake of grey and brownish banded flint with some cherty inclusions; patch of crust remaining on upper face; $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.094 m.) long; edges fairly straight and sharp; base thick; flake-scars short and flat; only partly worked on nether surface. From gravel at 10 ft. from the surface in Cooper's pit.

No. 23. Flake-implement; of brown flint with much crust remaining; delicately trimmed to working-edge on bulbar or right side as shown by illustration; sharp; 4 in. (0.101 m.) long. Found in fine gravel at 8 ft. from surface in Deverill's pit.

VARIOUS FLAKES, ETC., OF HAND-AXE CULTURES

Pl. xli, no. 24. Abbeville (Chelles) flake, of banded dark grey flint; stained fawn in patches; the surfaces so abraded that flake-ridges and scarred surface almost indistinguishable from remaining crust; $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.074 m.) long. Found in gravel near base in Cooper's pit.

No. 25. Thin St. Acheul flake of brownish flint; waste detached from an implement in the course of manufacture; no true bulb, but instead a wide diffused swelling; abraded flake-ridges; edges crushed and injured; 2 in. (0.052 m.) long. From gravel 1 ft. 6 in. above coarse ill-sorted gravel at base in Deverill's pit.

No. 26. Flake removed from a St. Acheul bifacial implement in the making. Diffused swelling under the striking-platform suggests removal from the parent by hammer of material other than stone. The bruised condition of the butt testifies to repeated blows, an indication that this flake was removed from the lower end of an artifact. Specimen is $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. (0.0805 m.) long. Found in gravel 8 ft. 6 in. from the surface in Deverill's pit.

No. 27. St. Acheul flake-implement of spotted and banded fawn and greyish chert. Striking-platform now appears as a narrow lateral spur resulting from the truncation of a wide flake-scar, showing that the flake here figured was detached from a flaked core such as a hand-axe in the making. On the nether surface the diffused swelling further indicates that this flake was removed by means of a hammer of material probably other than stone. The lower and narrower end of the bulbar face is faceted. In places the condition of the edges points to use rather than injury, as otherwise the specimen is in pristine state. Measures $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. (0.133 m.) in length. Found in gravel at 8 ft. from the surface in Deverill's pit.

No. 28. St. Acheul side-scraper of flint; dark brown, mottled and with small inclusions; crust remaining along steep side and upper end; finely trimmed for full length of right side, but edges now crushed and dull; surfaces lustrous and profusely but not deeply striated; narrow inclined butt bruised by repeated blows and not by faceting; fairly prominent bulb of percussion and two accompanying *éraillures*; $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.075 m.) long. Found in gravel about 7 ft. from surface in Cooper's pit.

LEVALLOIS

No. 29. Flake-implement; of grey flint with white and bluish mottles and streaks; patch of crust remaining at upper end; thick faceted butt; prominent bulb of percussion and large *éraillure*; surfaces slightly lustrous and bearing many striae; ridges abraded; edges crushed and dulled; $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. (0.11 m.) long. Found in gravel-heap, Deverill's pit.

No. 30. Flake, of flint patinated a light yellowish shade; with large cherty knot which includes the bulb of percussion and *éraillure*. Butt slightly in-

clined and bearing characteristic truncated flake-scars; edges injured, but flake-ridges only slightly so; striated on the two faces; $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. (0.087 m.) long. From layer of fine gravel 5 ft. from surface in Deverill's pit.

No. 31. Flake, of flint stained brown with internal greenish band and cherty and colloidal inclusions; patch of crust remaining on vertical left side of thick narrow end, the opposite side showing as part of a hinge; butt faceted; bulb diffused; edges much injured and dulled; a few striae visible on both faces; flake-ridges crushed; $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.106 m.) long. From gravel about 6 ft. from surface, Deverill's pit.

No. 32. Side-scraper, on edge of a flake struck from prepared core; of banded and mottled flint with chert inclusions, stained rich mahogany brown; patch of crust remaining near sliced butt; ridges and edges slightly abraded, but the utilized edge still showing signs of trimming; $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. (0.09 m.) long. Found by Mr. J. G. Marsden in a heap of gravel, Cooper's pit.

No. 33. Flake-implement; of mottled and banded flint stained light brown; small patch of crust remaining; bulb of percussion and *écaillage* insignificant; butt delicately faceted; flake-ridges slightly abraded; $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (0.064 m.) long. The edges are so dulled that surviving evidence of trimming is not readily discernible. Found in gravel 7 ft. from surface in Deverill's pit.

No. 34. Thin flake, of flint bearing light fawn patina with pale brown patches; surfaces and ridges worn smooth; edges injured and smoothed after infliction of damage; butt faceted; bulb not apparent but only low wide swelling; *écaillage* absent; $2\frac{9}{16}$ in. (0.067 m.) long. Found at 5 ft. 6 in. from surface in sandy gravel just below loose soliflual material in Deverill's pit.

QUARTZITE

No. 35. Flake, consisting of a divided oval pebble of light brown quartzite; the bulb of percussion prominent with some accompanying fissures; striking-platform inclined; flake-scarred near narrow end on obverse; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (0.115 m.) long. Although slightly lustrous, the separation scar exhibits the coarse granular nature of the rock. Extracted from gravel 8 ft. from surface, or 3 ft. above the base, Cooper's pit.

No. 36. Hollow-scraper; an elementary accommodation tool worked in a cobble of Bunter quartzite anciently split lengthwise; upper surface convex, the nether quite flat, and both equally smooth; the dressed edge fairly fresh-looking and distinguishable from scarring near the extremity on opposite side; $5\frac{1}{16}$ in. (0.145 m.) long. Believed to have lain about 3 ft. above base in stratified gravel in Deverill's pit.

An Anglo-Saxon Gold Finger-ring

By PHILIP NELSON, M.D., F.S.A.

THE massive gold finger-ring, the subject of this paper, was, I am informed, discovered in the city of York and may be thus described. Within a mount of seven circles of wire, alternately plain and ornamental, having three circles in front, three behind, and one on the edge, is set a solidus of the emperor Valentinian I, A.D. 364-75. The shank, which is of plain, thick wire, is beaten out at either end into a flat semicircle, and is attached to the reverse of the coin and to the mount, whilst to the shoulders are applied a considerable number of pellets of varying size (pl. XLII, 1).

The solidus of Valentinian I, Cohen, no. 32,¹ which was struck at the mint of Siscia, is as follows:

Obv.: Diademed bust of the emperor to left, holding a sceptre and orb. DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG

Rev.: The emperor, trampling on a captive, holds in his right hand the labarum and in his left hand a figure of Victory. SALVS REIP, whilst beneath is SMSISC, which extended is *Signata moneta Sisciae*.

The mount of this ring, with its alternating wire circles, may be compared with that surrounding the coin in the Wilton cross-pendant (pl. XLIII, 1) preserved in the British Museum. This pendant, set with a solidus of Heraclius I, c. A.D. 628,² may be attributed to some Kentish craftsman, doubtless working in Canterbury, since 'during the ten years 617-27, Kent was the only Christian Kingdom of all the English States'.³ The coin in the Wilton pendant was intentionally mounted upside down, so that to the eye of its wearer the cross on steps would be in the upright position, for purposes of adoration.

Jewels ornamented with Roman gold coins appear to have enjoyed a considerable measure of popularity in the first quarter of the seventh century, both on the Continent and in Kent. In regard to the latter art-centre, mention may be made of three other garnet-set pendants in the British Museum, which enclose respectively a solidus of Valens, A.D. 364-78, of Valentinian II, A.D. 371-92, and of Mauricius, A.D. 582-602, the last coin being a Merovingian replica.

¹ Cohen, H., *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire romain*.

² Heraclius I recovered the True Cross from the Persians, A.D. 628.

³ Hodgkin, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, i, 269.



1. Nelson Collection



2. Ashmolean Museum



3. Ashmolean Museum

Seventh-century gold finger-rings (3)



1. British Museum



5. British Museum



2. Nelson Collection



3. Ashmolean Museum



4. Nelson Collection

Seventh-century gold jewels (1)

AN ANGLO-SAXON GOLD FINGER-RING 183

It may be suggested that the ring from York could be of Merovingian origin, dating from the early seventh century. It differs considerably, however, from rings of Merovingian workmanship. Merovingian rings usually have three pellets on the shoulders, whilst the ends of the shank diverge into flattened volutes,¹ though the Libius Severus (A.D. 461-5) ring in the Ashmolean Museum (no. 710, 1937)² has the ends of the shank beaten out into rectangles (pl. XLII, 2). The splendid ring, in the same museum, set with a solidus of Theodosius II, A.D. 408-50, formerly in the Evans Collection, is said to have been found near Euston Square, London, in 1880. This ring has fine filigree-work applied to the front of the mount, to the plain back of which the volutes of the bifid shank are attached (pl. XLII, 3). The back of this mount may be compared with that of the contemporary Continental coin-pendant³ (pl. XLIII, 2), and is clearly very different from the elaborate ring from York. May we suggest a Continental origin for both these Ashmolean rings?⁴

In the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, are preserved two Merovingian gold rings, mounted with gold coins, but in neither case has the provenance been recorded. These rings are set respectively with a Byzantine tremisis of the VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM type and with a gold coin of Clothaire II, A.D. 613-28. In each case there occur groups of three pellets on the shoulders, whilst the shanks are split into bifid volutes.⁵

The presence of numerous pellets on the shoulders of the York ring may be paralleled by the beautiful early-seventh-century ring, almost numismatic in character, from Bossington, now in the Ashmolean Museum⁶ (pl. XLIII, 3), closely related to which is the gold ring in the British Museum, found in Garrick Street, London,⁷ of the same period.

The simple gold ring, formerly in the Powell Collection, probably found in Yorkshire, has five large pellets, mounted as a group, on a plain wire shank⁸ (pl. XLIII, 4).

If it be granted that the ring from York was the work of a

¹ Deloche, *Anneaux sigillaires*, 25, 103, 197, 293-6; Dalton, *Catalogue of the Finger-rings in the British Museum*, no. 166; Oman, *Catalogue of Rings in the Victoria and Albert Museum*, no. 236.

² Guillohou sale, lot 464.

³ Récamier sale, lot 717.

⁴ For other Merovingian coin-set rings, see *Romanisch-Germanisches Korrespondenzblatt*, ix, 2, fig. 3, which shows a coin of Justin II, A.D. 565-78, the shank ending in volutes, and Lindenschmit, *Die Alterthümer der Merovingischen Zeit*, p. 403, pl. xiv, figs. 1 and 2.

⁵ Deloche, *op. cit.*, cclvii, cclvi.

⁶ V.C.H. Hants, i, 397.

⁷ Dalton, *Catalogue of the Finger-rings in the British Museum*, no. 204.

⁸ Sotheby's sale, 26 Nov. 1929, lot 171.

Canterbury goldsmith, its presence in York demands an explanation. Was there any circumstance which could have accounted for its journey to the northern capital? There was, and its appearance there may perhaps be explained thus:

In A.D. 625 Edwin, the pagan king of Northumbria, married, as his second wife, Ethelburga daughter of Ethelbert of Kent and sister of King Eadbald. Ethelburga was accompanied to York by Paulinus, who had previously been consecrated to that see by Justus, fourth archbishop of Canterbury. Two years later, A.D. 627, Edwin became a Christian, being baptized by Paulinus at York. In A.D. 633 Edwin fell in battle at Hatfield, Yorkshire, fighting against a confederacy of Mercians and North Welsh under the joint leadership of the pagan Penda and the Christian Cadwallon. Owing to this military disaster St. Ethelburga fled with her children, and under the care of St. Paulinus set sail from Yorkshire, landing subsequently in Kent.

That St. Edwin must have been possessed of great treasures is certain, since the Venerable Bede tells us: 'He [Paulinus] also brought with him [into Kent] many rich goods of King Edwin, among which were a large gold cross, and a golden chalice, dedicated to the use of the altar, which are still preserved [A.D. 731] and shown in the church of Canterbury.'¹ These valuable art-treasures thus no doubt returned to their place of origin, alas! only later to be looted by the Danes in A.D. 1011.

Is it possible that the ring before us was given to St. Edwin by his queen? If such were the case, the selection of a coin of Valentinian I as a gift to the Northumbrian monarch would indeed have been most appropriate, for as the army of Valentinian I, in A.D. 368, drove out the invading Picts beyond the wall of Hadrian, so did Edwin extend the confines of his kingdom to the Firth of Forth.

At this point it may be remarked that the Valentinian II coin-pendant in the British Museum was found at Forsbrook, in Staffordshire, and this jewel may perchance also have been part of the royal treasure at York and have been brought thence by some returning Mercian invader (pl. XLIII, 5).

In conclusion, I desire to thank Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds for his kind permission to reproduce the photographs of the Ashmolean rings, for the references in footnote 4, p. 183, and for other information. I also wish to thank Mr. T. D. Kendrick for his kind permission to reproduce the coin-pendants in the British Museum.

¹ Bede, *Ecclesiastical History*, ed. Giles (1870), book II, ch. xx, p. 107.

Eoliths of a late Prehistoric Date

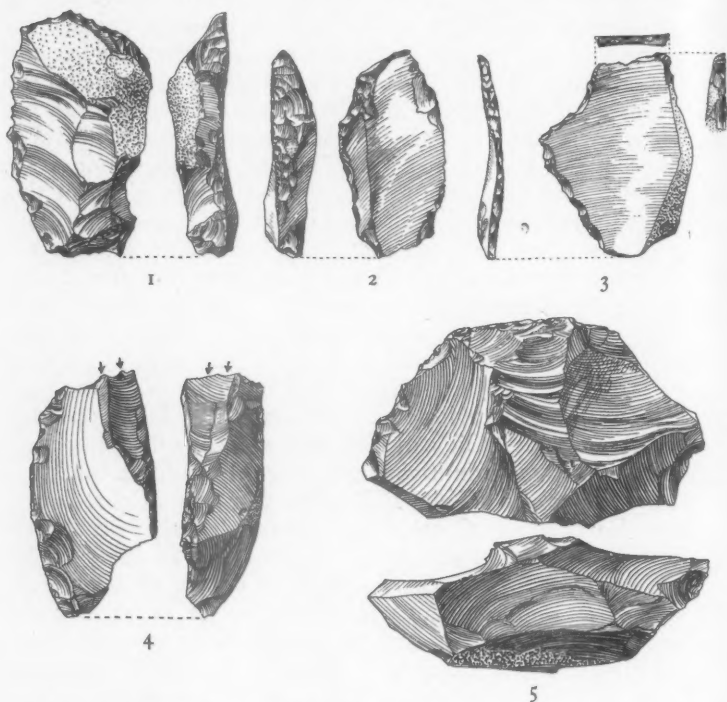
By J. P. T. BURCHELL, M.C., F.S.A., and J. REID MOIR, F.R.S.

THE question of the artificial or natural origin of the flaking of the Harrisonian Eoliths of tabular form has been debated for many years. The problem is of considerable importance because Eoliths of this type have been found not only in deposits on the high plateau of Kent and in the Pliocene Bone Bed beneath the Red Crag of Suffolk but also in the Upper Miocene gravel at Aurillac, in the Cantal, France. Thus, if these specimens are flaked artificially, it means that intelligent beings were on this earth in very remote pre-Pleistocene times. As is known, certain investigators reject the idea that the Harrisonian Eoliths are intentionally flaked, and claim that they were fractured as the result of natural percussion or pressure. Other observers take the opposite view and not only believe these flints to have been intentionally flaked, but regard such an Eolithic stage as a fundamental necessity in the evolution of flint implements. From time to time the discoveries of isolated implements of Eolithic type have been made in Palaeolithic and later deposits, thus demonstrating the survival of these primitive forms long into Eolithic times.

Recently, one of us (J. P. T. B.) found in Stone Court valley, between Dartford and Greenhithe, a prolific 'floor' of prehistoric age resting on gravel and covered by some 5 ft. of stony marsh clay. The 'floor' in question is, without doubt, of a late pre-Neolithic date and contains a large number of flakes with flat striking-platforms, cores, scrapers, and other implements (figs. 1-5). With these, and clearly of the same age, occur numerous examples of artifacts exhibiting flaking which, in its nature and steepness, very closely resembles that to be seen upon the Harrisonian eoliths (figs. 6-16). Moreover, many of the Stone Court valley specimens are, like the Eoliths, made from naturally fractured flint which now exhibits a roughly tabular form. The resemblance of the two series to each other, except as regards colour and condition and the fact that the Stone Court valley specimens are usually less thick and their flake-scars of smaller size than are those of the Harrisonian Eoliths, is in fact so close as to make it reasonable to suppose that the agent of fracture in both cases was the same. The Stone Court valley specimens occur in an undisturbed and typical 'floor' or old occupation site. The artifacts are unpatinated and the vast majority destitute of any striations, incipient cones of percussion, and abrasion. Further, in the gravel

underlying the 'floor' is found a prolific and differing industry composed of flakes and cores in mint condition, none of which exhibits either edge-flaking or forms comparable to those of the Eolithic specimens in the superjacent 'floor'.

In view of these facts it becomes impossible rationally to invoke

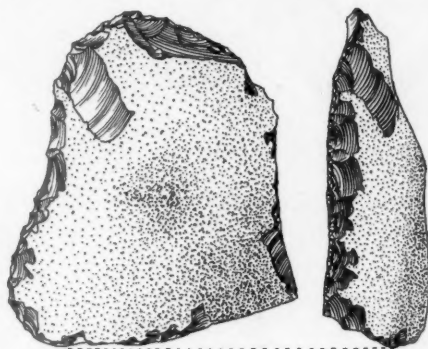


FIGS. 1-5. Miscellaneous artifacts from 'floor' resting on gravel and overlain by stony marsh clay, Stone Court valley ($\frac{2}{3}$)

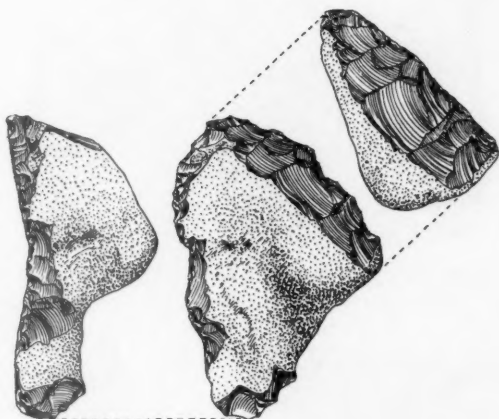
any natural force as having flaked the Eolithic forms from the Stone Court valley site. Moreover, they are associated with, and clearly form an integral part of, the whole large series of artifacts found there; and it seems that there is no escape from the conclusion that these Eoliths are of human manufacture. It is in fact no longer possible to claim that the Harrisonian Eoliths have no counterparts in later human flint industries. But this is not all. At another site, in the Ebbsfleet valley at Springhead, specimens from a 'floor' like that represented in Stone Court valley are found, though generally in a derived condition (figs. 17-25).

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An examination of the Ebbsfleet valley implements shows that most of them are striated, thus indicating that conditions capable of imposing scratches upon flints (in all probability a



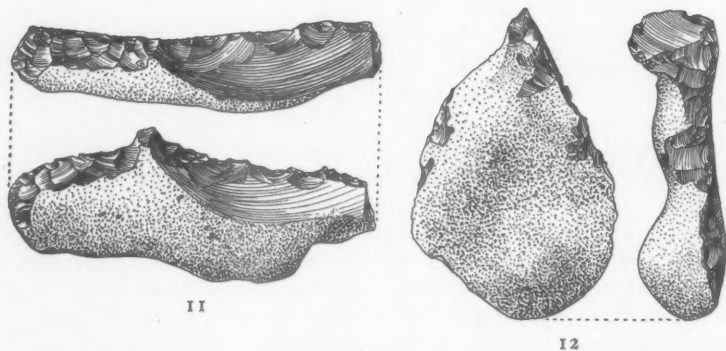
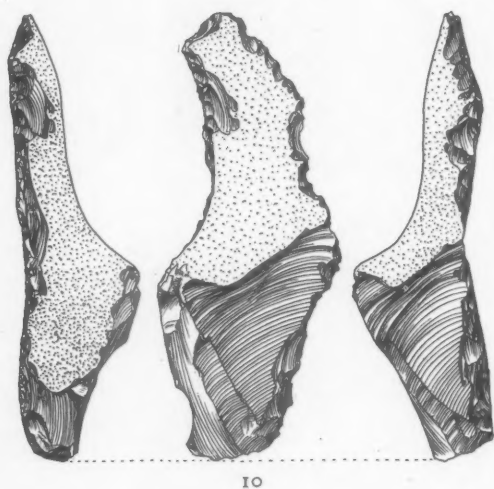
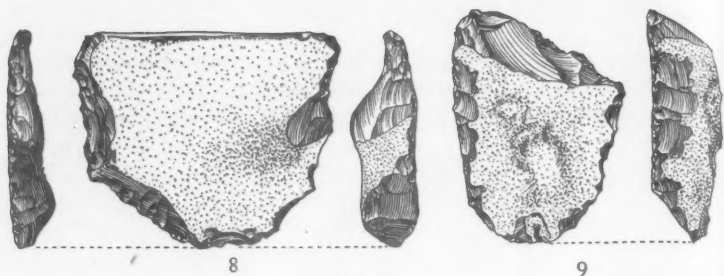
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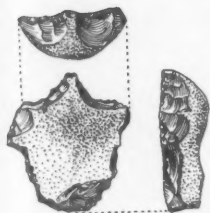
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FIGS. 6, 7. Eolithic forms from 'floor' resting on gravel and overlain by stony marsh clay, Stone Court valley (§)

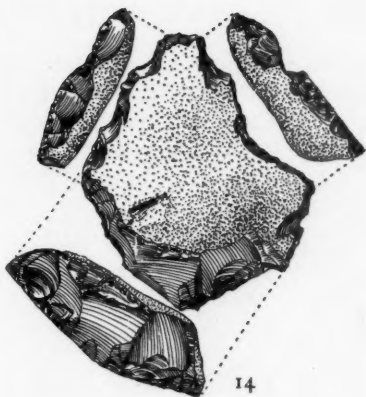
minor glaciation) occurred between the time of the occupation of the Stone Court valley 'floor' and that in which the later deposit in the Ebbsfleet valley was laid down. Associated with these Eolithic forms there occur in the gravel not only Mesolithic blade-implements whose surfaces are patinated and striated, but also beautifully worked horse-shoe scrapers characterized by low-angled flaking and a surface condition which has remained



FIGS. 8-12. Eoliths from 'floor' resting on gravel and overlain by stony marsh clay, Stone Court valley ($\frac{2}{3}$)



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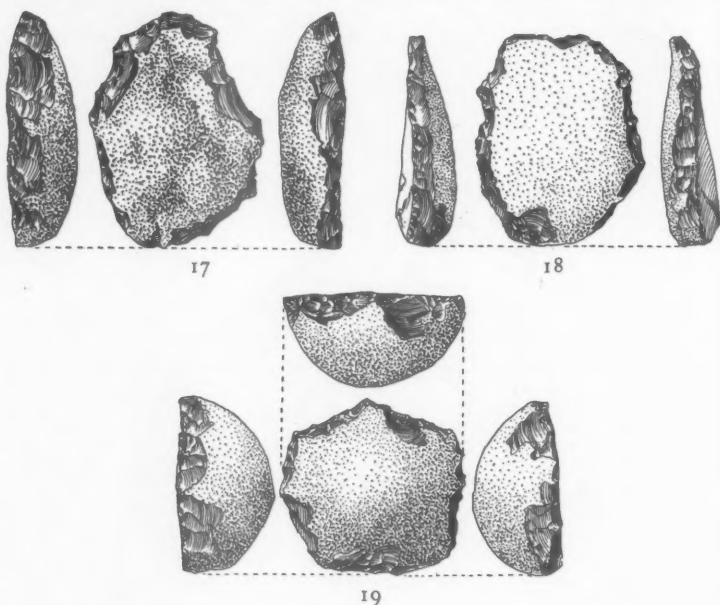
FIGS. 13-15. Eolithic forms from 'floor' resting on gravel and overlain by stony marsh clay, Stone Court valley ($\frac{2}{3}$)



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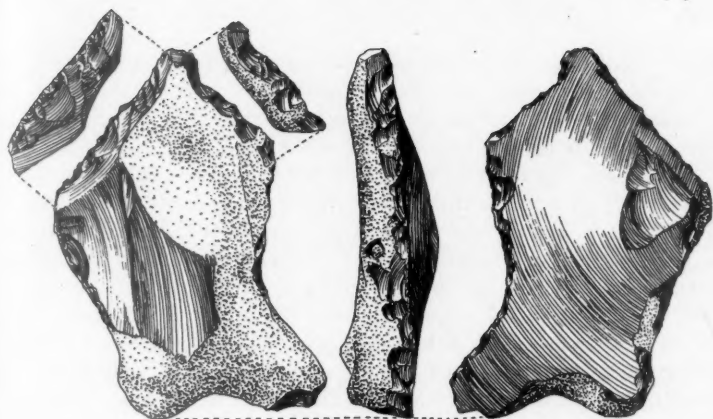
FIG. 16. Eolithic form, striated, Stone Court valley ($\frac{2}{3}$)

unaltered since the day they were knapped. It is evident, however, that the pressure to which the Eolithic specimens have been subjected while undergoing striation did not result in the production of edge-flaking. For the striated examples, which include flakes, scrapers, cores, etc., exhibit precisely the same forms and flaking as do those from the undisturbed 'floor' in the Stone

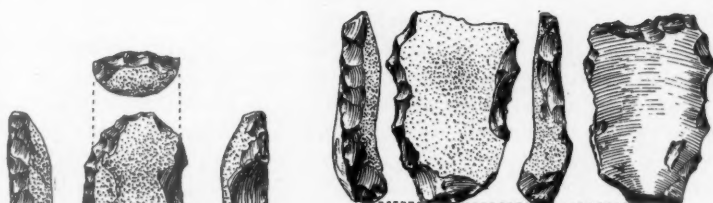


FIGS. 17-19. Eolithic forms from gravel resting on fluvio-glacial gravel and overlain by grey sand and alluvium, Springhead, Ebbsfleet valley ($\frac{2}{3}$)

Court valley. This observation will not, however, surprise those who have examined striated hand-axes and the thousands of scratched implements and flakes (many heavily striated) collected by the late Dr. Sturge from the surface of the fields in the neighbourhood of Icklingham, Suffolk. For neither the latter nor the former specimens exhibit edge-flaking such as is alleged to be an inevitable product of natural pressure upon certain flints. We are well aware that under special conditions, as in the Eocene Bull-head Bed, where easily flaked flints lie in close contiguity upon a resistant surface of Chalk, movements of the overlying strata will give rise to pressure and the flaking of some specimens. But the 'floor' in Stone Court valley has, of course, no relationship



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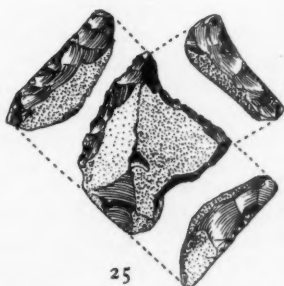
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FIGS. 20-5. Eolithic forms, faintly striated, from gravel resting on fluvio-glacial gravel and overlain by grey sand and alluvium, Springhead, Ebbsfleet valley ($\frac{3}{8}$)

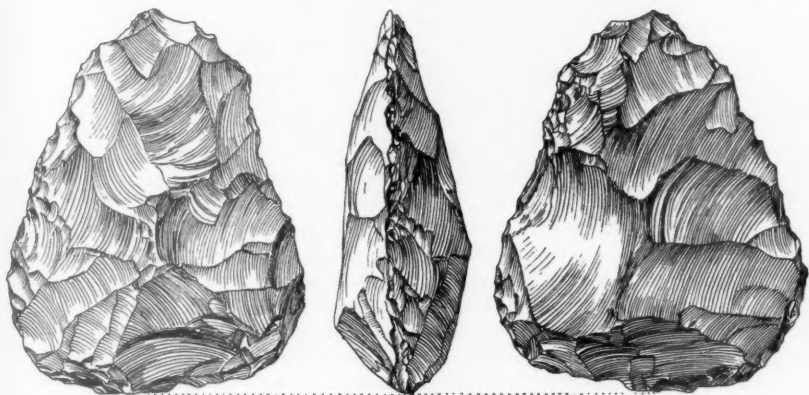
to the Bull-head Bed. We are also aware that the iron teeth of revolving wash-mills will flake flints. But there is no point of contact between wash-mills and the Eoliths made by man upon the ancient land-surface in the Stone Court valley.

Thus the discovery of these Eoliths of a late prehistoric date establishes once for all that such primitive implemental forms were indeed made by man for some special purpose. And it becomes highly probable, therefore, that similar specimens found in certain pre-Palaeolithic deposits are also artificially flaked and so bear testimony to the presence of intelligent beings on this earth in very remote times. We would draw attention to the fact that Harrisonian Eoliths have been found at the Victoria Falls, in South Africa, where they have been shown to be older than the Chellean period.¹ It is impossible to invoke the alleged potency of solifluxion action for the flaking of the Victoria Falls specimens, since this area never experienced climatic conditions giving rise to such action; while to claim that these specimens owe their flaking to collisions with other stones under water appears equally untenable. The whole position is eased and clarified if we suppose that the Eoliths were flaked by man, and the discovery of the Stone Court valley specimens affords very strong evidence in support of this conclusion.

¹ Armstrong, A. L., *Journ. Roy. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1936, vol. lxvi, pp. 336-7.

Notes

Palaeolith from the Upper Thames.—The following note from Mrs. Clifford makes an interesting addition to the small list of palaeolithic finds in the west of England. Less than a mile to the north-east of Lechlade, Glos., at about 250 ft. above sea-level and about 10 ft. above the present river Leach, there are extensive beds of gravel which are being dug by mechanical excavators. The attention of Mrs. Atkinson of Coln St. Aldwyns has been directed to the various pits for a considerable period, because sherds of

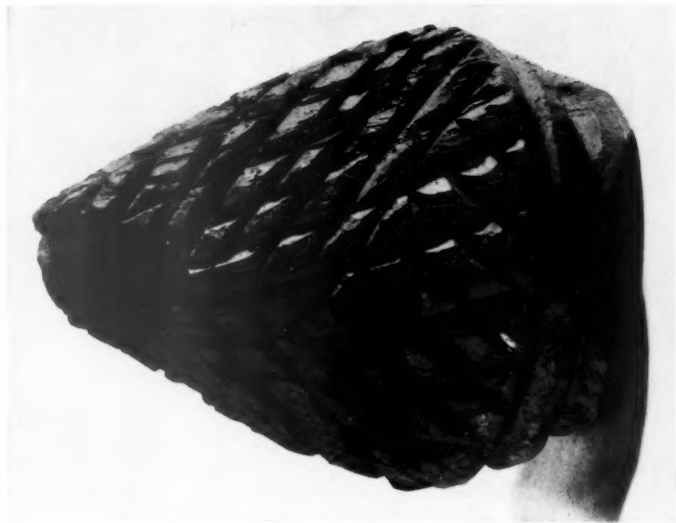


Palaeolith from the Upper Thames (3)

Romano-British pottery were constantly coming to light. In one pit (that belonging to Mr. Poole) teeth of rhinoceros and elephant were found. In July 1938 the first palaeolithic implement was recovered, the only one from this area (hitherto unrepresented on the palaeolithic map of England); and with great generosity Mrs. Atkinson has presented it to the British Museum. It is a subtriangular hand-axe of flint, 3·4 in. long, 2·7 in. wide, and 1·2 in. thick, with bright ochreous patina and little lustre, a few accidental chips showing white. Both faces are flaked all over, the darker having a small brown patch, and the other two patches, light brown and white, due to impurities in the flint. There is a cutting-edge all round, rather zig-zag at the base, and the sides are regular and almost straight. The greatest thickness is below the centre, and the condition is slightly rolled. The long narrow flaking in parts suggests the wood-technique of St. Acheul times, and the form should belong to a late stage of that industry, which is now assigned by most authorities to the last but one interglacial (between the Mindel and the Riss glaciations). Although smaller, it bears a close resemblance to a hand-axe found at Barnwood, Glos., which was published in the first volume of this *Journal*, p. 234.

Roman Fir-cone of Terra-cotta.—The villa excavated by Lysons more than a century ago at Witcombe, five miles south-east of Gloucester, is now being re-excavated by Mrs. Clifford on behalf of H.M. Office of Works, and one of the new finds is here illustrated (pl. XLIV). It is a conventional fir-cone of brick-red ware measuring with the base $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, in almost perfect condition. It was found immediately east of the room believed by Lysons to have been a temple (*Archaeologia*, xix, 180). The only entrance to it is down a staircase 6 ft. wide, the sockets for the door-jambs still existing on the lowest step. There are three niches in the north wall, perhaps for household gods, and the remains of an altar are preserved. In the centre of the room there is a stone tank supplied by a conduit under the sandstone floor. The height of the water in the tank was governed by a hole drilled in the slab which formed its western side, and the surplus was carried by a channel to the main drain outside the building. The water-supply is still adequate, and this, combined with the low level of the room, suggests a Mithraeum, which would give significance to the fir-cone, found with pottery fragments of the fourth century. The symbolism was discussed by Mr. Dalton in our *Proceedings*, xxxii, 58–62, and opinions are quoted that the fir-cone was an emblem of fertility in that cult of Mithras which was for a long time the dangerous rival of Christianity, and passed into the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire from Mesopotamian Persia (p. 61). Our Fellow Mr. Stuart Piggott supplies a reference to *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* xiii (1878–9), 267. There are five from the Roman camp at Middlebie, and one each from Papcastle, Northumberland (Bruce, *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, 457), Inveresk, Chesterholm, Kirkley Shore, and Carlisle (with snake coiled round it). A monument to Aurelia Aureliana at Carlisle has pine-cones on the pilasters, and another to Crescentinus from Brougham has an incised fir-cone above the inscription. It may be added that three natural fir-cones, found in the City of London with Roman remains, are preserved in the Guildhall Museum.

Celtic Sword from the River Witham.—Mr. T. D. Kendrick contributes the following note: The Duke of Northumberland has generously lent his Celtic sword from the river Witham, Lincs. (pl. XLV), for temporary exhibition in the Prehistoric Room of the British Museum. The sword is a tanged iron blade with a very fine ornamental bronze plate that served as the mount of the scabbard, which was doubtless of wood or leather. It was found in 1826 at the same time as the famous Witham shield in the British Museum, and it is not only a contemporary example of Celtic metal-work, but also, as Professor Jacobsthal has pointed out, almost certainly a piece by the same master-craftsman. The sword was probably made not later than the second century B.C. The sinuous shape of the mount and the delicate foliation of the surcharged scroll are characteristic of the La Tène style in the form in which it was first introduced into this country, a form corresponding to the middle phase of its evolution in the style's Continental homeland. It is well worth while to compare the luscious and puffy richness of the ornament on this sword with the frigid and unsmiling treatment of the plates on the Thames spear-head, for we are then able to observe the striking difference



Terra-cotta fir-cone, front and back, from Roman villa at Witcombe



Celtic sword from the river Witham

between the early and late manner of presenting an asymmetric wavy-edged form bearing a surcharged engraved scroll. The Witham sword has previously been published in *Horae Ferales* (pl. xviii, fig. 10), *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (1st Ser., ii, 199), and *Catalogue of Alnwick Castle Collection* (no. 276). This is the first time a photograph has been made available, and the reason that the picture is so successful is that the duke very wisely directed that the sword should be cleaned. It is interesting to



The Kingston brooch

note that during the cleaning the laboratory found traces of an original gilding, in just the same way as gold leaf was discovered earlier in the year when the Battersea shield was cleaned. It is a remarkable addition to the impressiveness of our Iron Age antiquities that we should have to think that these, and no doubt other fine La Tène bronzes, originally shone with the brilliance and the flash of burnished gold.

The Kingston Brooch.—Mr. T. D. Kendrick contributes the following: In 1938 the authorities of the Free Public Museum at Liverpool very generously allowed the exhibition for a short while in the Prehistoric Room of the British Museum of the celebrated brooch of gold found by Bryan Faussett in a Jutish grave at Kingston, Kent. This kind action on the part of the Liverpool Museum was a cause of great satisfaction to many visitors (for only a few students have hitherto seen the brooch itself, though it is

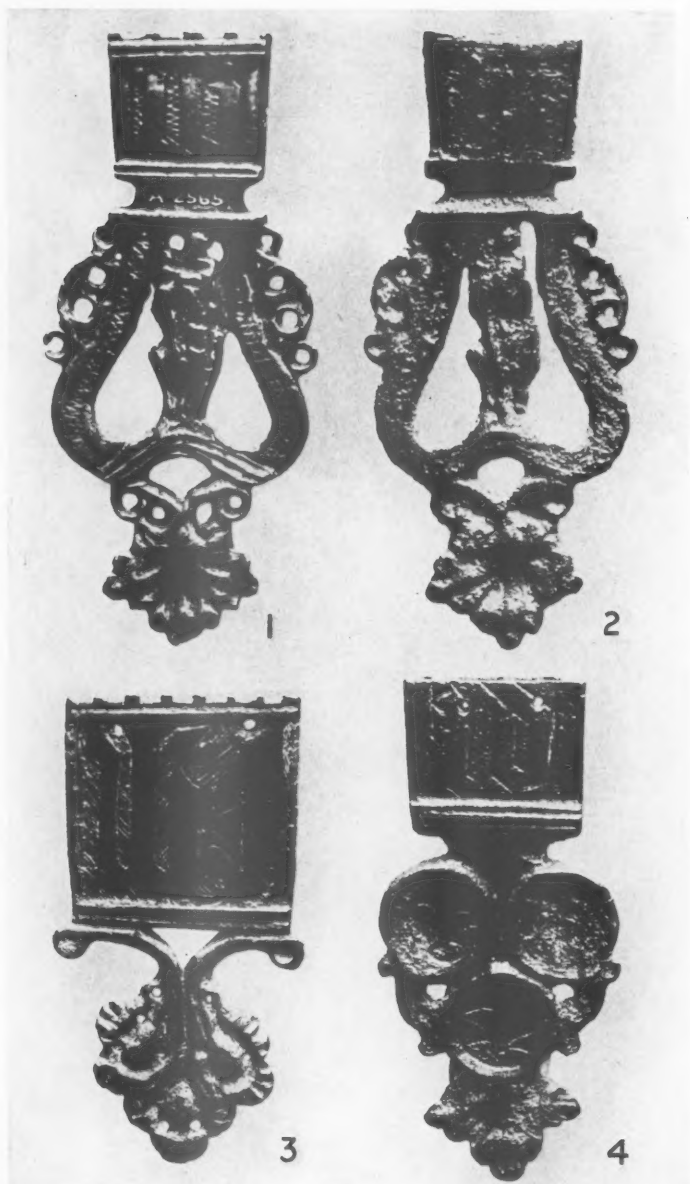
deservedly famous as the most splendid jewel ever found in the soil in England), and their pleasure was increased by the knowledge that they were privileged to observe the brooch after it had been very carefully cleaned. This is my excuse for publishing a new photograph of it; but I have an additional reason for doing so in that the cleaning has enabled me to demonstrate a new fact about the brooch. When I first advanced the theory that this jewel was early sixth-century work and not (as every one believes) a seventh-century piece, I knew that I lacked one important and (to me) decisive piece of evidence; for if I was right in saying that this close-set and brilliant style was early and not late, then it could scarcely fail to reproduce some sort of reflection of the Roman mosaic-enamel style that seems to be an inseparable part of the ornament that this early cloisonné of ours partly copied and entirely supplanted. I have believed all along that the Kingston brooch was the Kentish contemporary of the Barlaston and Northumberland escutcheons (which still contain mosaic-enamel); but I lacked any direct link with the mosaic-enamel work itself, though there was an obvious connexion between Roman patterns in enamel and our English cloisonné patterns. It was interesting, therefore, to discover on cleaning the surfaces of the square garnet 'points' in the middle ornamental ring that they do in fact reproduce millefiori studs with brilliant clarity. This point is illustrated in the 'point' in the top left sector which shows that the foil under the garnet was so manipulated that it gave a bright chequer effect to the little lozenge.

Ivory Objects from Poitiers.—Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins sends the following note: The carved ivory objects illustrated on pl. XLVI were found many years ago near Poitiers. The two larger mounts have already been illustrated by Goldschmidt (*Elfenbeinskulpturen*, i, no. 188, pl. LXXXVII), who describes them as fittings of a buckle and assigns them, without comment, to the eighth century. The third, however, which he does not illustrate, is circular in section and split longitudinally at the top for the insertion of some thin material, and it is certainly no part of a buckle; it would seem rather to be the chape of a sheath. The three objects are in fact probably the fittings of a dagger, and they are sufficiently unusual to merit more attention than they have received. For permission to photograph these mounts I am indebted to the Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, in whose museum at Poitiers they now are, and to M. le Colonel Chevallier de Ruffigny, former President of the Society, who gave me much courteous help. I have also to thank Dr. E. Kitzinger for giving his opinion on their date and character.

They were found beside a skeleton in a grave in the rue St-Triaire, 3 km. to the south of the city. The discovery was examined in position by the distinguished antiquary R. P. de la Croix, and there can be little doubt that they are, as he stated, the fittings of a knife or dagger. Of the dagger itself nothing remains, but the mounts are heavily stained by rust and traces remain of some of the iron bolts by which they were attached. The largest, which has two bolt-holes on the central axis and five round the edge of the disc, covered the pommel and part of the grip. The horizontal strip is possibly a quillon-mounting, or a mount from the mouth of the scabbard.



Ivory dagger-mounts from Poitiers (rather under $\frac{1}{2}$)



Bronze belt chapes from London ($\frac{1}{2}$). (No. 1 in the London Museum, nos. 2-4 in the Guildhall Museum)

Rustic carving of this character is notoriously hard to date with precision. The conical helmet, the mail shirt, the hemispherical sword-pommel of the horseman shown on the circular disc are all features of Norman equipment. The last-named, if accurate, would preclude a date before the eleventh century, but the scale of the carving is hardly sufficient for certainty. The animal-headed motif on the grip would normally be assigned to an earlier date. The two beasts on the third mount are, however, wholly Romanesque in character and can, for example, be closely paralleled on the small, carved-stone panels which are a common feature of twelfth-century exterior decoration in western France. These were once regarded as reused relics of an earlier age; but they are now generally recognized as contemporary with buildings on which they appear.

A decisive factor in the question of date would seem to be their use as the fittings of a knife or dagger. As a weapon the dagger hardly seems to be found before the thirteenth century, although by the middle of that century it was well established (e.g. the Maciejowski Bible, *passim*, Cockerell, *A Book of Old Testament Illustrations from a French Manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library*). The personal knife-dagger is of course not so restricted; but, at any rate in this country, knives of a domestic character seem as late as the thirteenth century to have been regularly of scramasax form, and the same is probably true of western France. In the present case the disc-pommel must presumably be derived from sword-types, and for its appearance upon swords it is hard to find any convincing instance before the twelfth century. It is therefore apparently only towards the close of that century that we can find the conditions which satisfy the evidence of both form and decoration. Even so it remains an extremely early example of a dagger.

Bronze Belt-chapes from London.—Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins contributes the following note: The two bronze belt-chapes illustrated on pl. XLVII, 1 and 2, which are now in the London Museum and the Guildhall Museum respectively, were both found in London, the former at Broken Wharf, Thames Street; the exact find-spot of the latter is not known. They may well have come from the same mould; the small differences of detail are only such as would arise during the final process of working up the rough casting. A third example is that which was discovered during the excavations at Kidwelly Castle, Carmarthenshire (*Archaeologia*, vol. lxxxiii, p. 123 and fig. 11, 6). It came, unfortunately, from the top soil, and could not be dated stratigraphically. Yet another was published in *J.B.A.A.* ii, 271; the illustrator has in this case failed to appreciate the nature of the central figure, St. Christopher leaning upon a long staff and bearing the Child on his shoulders, but the intention of the whole is quite clear. It was found probably, but not certainly, in Bedfordshire.

The interest of the group is that it can be closely dated. The evidence of brasses shows that similar belt-chapes were employed between the years 1390 and 1410, but not, it seems, outside that period. In fig. 1 are reproduced the chapes upon seven English brasses ranging in date from 1391 to 1409. There is no exact parallel to the two London chapes; but despite the

somewhat summary treatment of the detail on several of the brasses there is an obvious community of type. The most obvious common feature is the projecting leaf; but the resemblance extends also to such unessential details as the small scrolls down each side of nos. 5 and 6, which exactly reproduce those on the two London chapes. Nos. 3 and 4 on pl. XLVII are two more

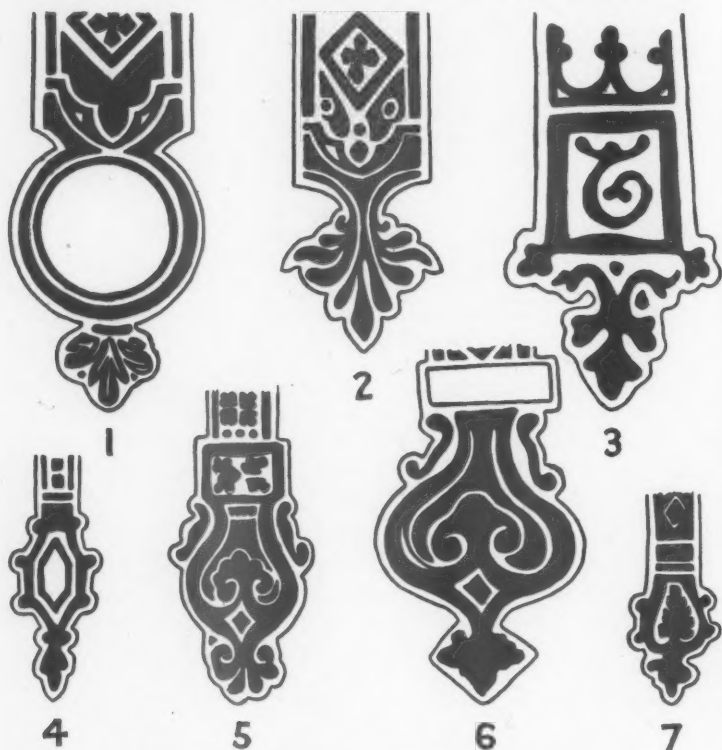


FIG. 1. Belt-chapes illustrated on monumental brasses

chapes in the Guildhall Museum, also from unspecified sites in London. The resemblance between pl. XLVII, 3 and fig. 1, 2 is striking; and although none of the brasses portrays the three medallions of pl. XLVII, 4, it has the projecting terminal leaf and the side-scrolls characteristic of this group.

The terminal leaf is not confined to this group of chapes. Its pedigree may be traced back to the knob shown on the belt-chapes of such brasses as that of Sir John D'Abernon, 1277, at Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, or that of Sir Robert Bures, 1302, at Acton, Suffolk. Already on the brass of Sir John D'Abernon junior, 1327, this knob has become a leaf; and this is a regular feature of subsequent fourteenth-century representations, e.g. on the effigies of Sir Roger de Kerdeston, 1337, at Reepham, Norfolk (Stothard,

Monumental Effigies, pl. 61); of Sir Oliver Ingham, 1343, at Ingham, Norfolk (Stothard, *op. cit.*, pl. 66); and of Peter de Grandison, 1358, in Hereford Cathedral.

The chapes illustrated in fig. 1 are from the following brasses:

1. Thomas, Lord Berkeley, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos., 1392.
2. Sir Robert Bardolf, Mapledurham, Oxon., 1395.
3. An unknown wool-merchant, Northleach, Glos., c. 1400.
4. Margery Burton, Little Casterton, Rutland, c. 1410.
5. Margaret Pennebryg, Shottesbrooke, Berks., 1401.
6. John Corp, Stoke Fleming, Devonshire, 1391.
7. Robert de Hatfield, Owston, Yorks. W.R., 1409.

Other examples on brasses are:

Sir Andrew Louterell, Irnham, Lincs., 1390.

John Bettesthorne, Mere, Wilts., 1398.

An unknown vintner, Cirencester, Glos., c. 1400.

William Grevel, Chipping Campden, Glos., 1401.

Harry Nottingham, Holme-by-Sea, Norfolk, c. 1405.

John Barstaple, Trinity and Barstaple Almshouses, Bristol, Glos., 1411.

Cf. the effigy in Willoughby church, Notts. (Stothard, *op. cit.*, pl. 101); King Manasseh in the third window from the west of the south choir-aisle of York Minster, c. 1400 (Harrison, *Stained Glass of York Minster*, pl. vi); also an elaborate specimen dredged, with pottery of the fifteenth century and onwards, from the bed of the Dyle at Louvain (*Annales de la Soc. d'arch. de Bruxelles*, xxviii, 1914-19, p. 74). Related belt-chapes are preserved in the Hertfordshire Museum, St. Albans, and at Moyses Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

A Twelfth-century Crucifix Figure.—Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A., contributes the following note: The bronze crucifix figure here illustrated, which measures 7 in. in height, may be dated c. 1160. Our Lord is represented with His eyes closed in death, His head falling forwards and towards the right shoulder, and with the knees and the lower part of the body sagging forwards. His spade-shaped beard is treated in a number of furrows and the long moustache is upturned. His hair, parted in the middle line, falls in long rope-like strands upon the back and shoulders, two locks on either side, however, hanging detached from the neck. The pectoral and brachial muscles are well marked, whilst the ribs are clearly defined as a series of horizontal sharp-edged ridges. The loin-cloth, which extends below the knees, is engraved with a pattern of lines and ovals, its edges being enriched with circles, punched in between engraved horizontal lines. The loin-cloth, which is draped in pleasing folds, is caught up at the waist and falls in two loops over the hips, whilst a third, triangular portion depends between the thighs. His kingly crown had originally three semicircular projections, which, together with the rim, were punched with small circles, save that at the base of the lost central ornament is engraved a cross-paty. The figure was attached to the cross by two nails only, the feet merely resting on the moulded, rectangular suppedaneum.

This massive, cast crucifix figure,¹ which was *c.* 1820 in the H. A. Brölemann Collection, is of north French origin and may be compared with the earlier and more primitive Christ formerly in the Leopold Seligmann Collection at Cologne.²



A north French, twelfth-century crucifix figure

Archaeological Excavations in Northern Ireland.—The following communication has been forwarded by the Government of Northern Ireland: For some years archaeologists in Northern Ireland have been conducting an active campaign of exploration in all parts of the country. The district in which they are operating is of particular scientific importance, as it is now admitted that most of the invasions of Ireland came through Ulster, and equally it was this part of the country which maintained the closest

¹ The torso is hollow.

² *Die Sammlung Dr. Leopold Seligmann, Köln*, Sale Catalogue, 1930, lot 106, pl. xxvi.

cultural connexions with England and Scotland. Ulster has at all times been a peripheral land of the Irish Sea, while Leinster and Munster have been more self-centred and isolated. Thus archaeological exploration in Northern Ireland is throwing light, not only on Irish history, but on that of Great Britain.

During last year the number of sites explored has been greater than ever before, and the work accomplished would be considered creditable in any country, and is particularly noteworthy in Northern Ireland, considering the small number of trained workers and the limited funds available. At the same time, the success in resuscitating an archaeological journal worthy of the country provides a medium of publication essential if exploration is to continue, and helps greatly to stimulate local interest and appreciation. This will be assisted by the Survey of Ancient Monuments, now in press and shortly to be published under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance.

On the one side, Mr. H. C. Lawlor has been devoting great attention to the Norman settlements in Ulster, and has produced several general and individual studies. Mr. Davies especially has been examining the mediæval remains of the inland counties, and has already published accounts of several churches and castles. Further articles are being prepared, and it is hoped before long to have inventoried and described all the ancient buildings in the country. Important conclusions are already emerging from these studies, such as the influence of the Normans on castle-building in the Irish areas and of the Franciscans on the spread of stone churches in the remote parts of the country. In fact, the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries seem to have been periods of great constructional activity in Ulster.

In general, however, greater attention has, during the last year, been given to prehistoric archaeology, of which the problems in Ulster are of a more international character. It is only recently that the remains of the new Stone Age have been identified there, but a long series of excavations has revealed the outlines of this culture and its close connexions with central and south-western England and with the western Mediterranean. The derivation of the Ulster neolithic tombs from Sardinia is now almost beyond dispute, and the Sardinians seem to have sailed up the Atlantic coast and to have settled most strongly in Northern Ireland, more sporadically in the Isle of Man and western Scotland.

Two of the tombs, at Mourne Park (Down) and Aghanaglack (Fermanagh), were explored last year; and Mr. Evans has nearly completed the excavation of the great neolithic enclosure on Lyles Hill. Further, the famous Dutch archaeologist Dr. van Giffen explored the stone circle of Ballynoe, which turned out to be of approximately the same date.

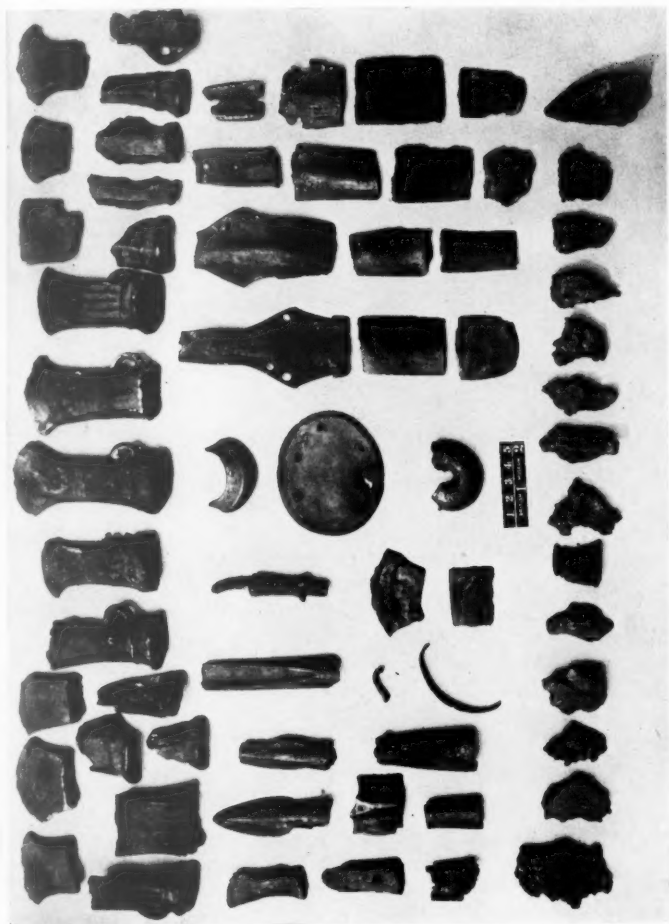
Of greater importance, owing to its novelty, was the evidence unearthed by Mr. Davies at Loughash (Tyrone) as to the arrival of the Celts in Ireland. It has long been recognized that though the Celtic language is now regarded as associated with the most backward parts of Ireland, the Celts were really a warrior-aristocracy who entered the country principally through Ulster, and imposed their culture on the conquered aborigines. Recent exploration has demonstrated the presence, especially in co. Derry, also of the 'Beaker

culture', which was dominant in England about 1600 B.C., but has been thought not to have extended across the Irish Sea. The Loughash finds, however, suggest that this culture arrived in Ireland much later than in England, associated with invaders who may be styled Celtic. These presumably swept over England, and a few, perhaps, taking with them remnants of an earlier population which survived in a secluded district, passed on into Northern Ireland, introducing there their Aryan speech. There is reason for thinking that this same movement spread round the western coasts as far as Mayo and Limerick.

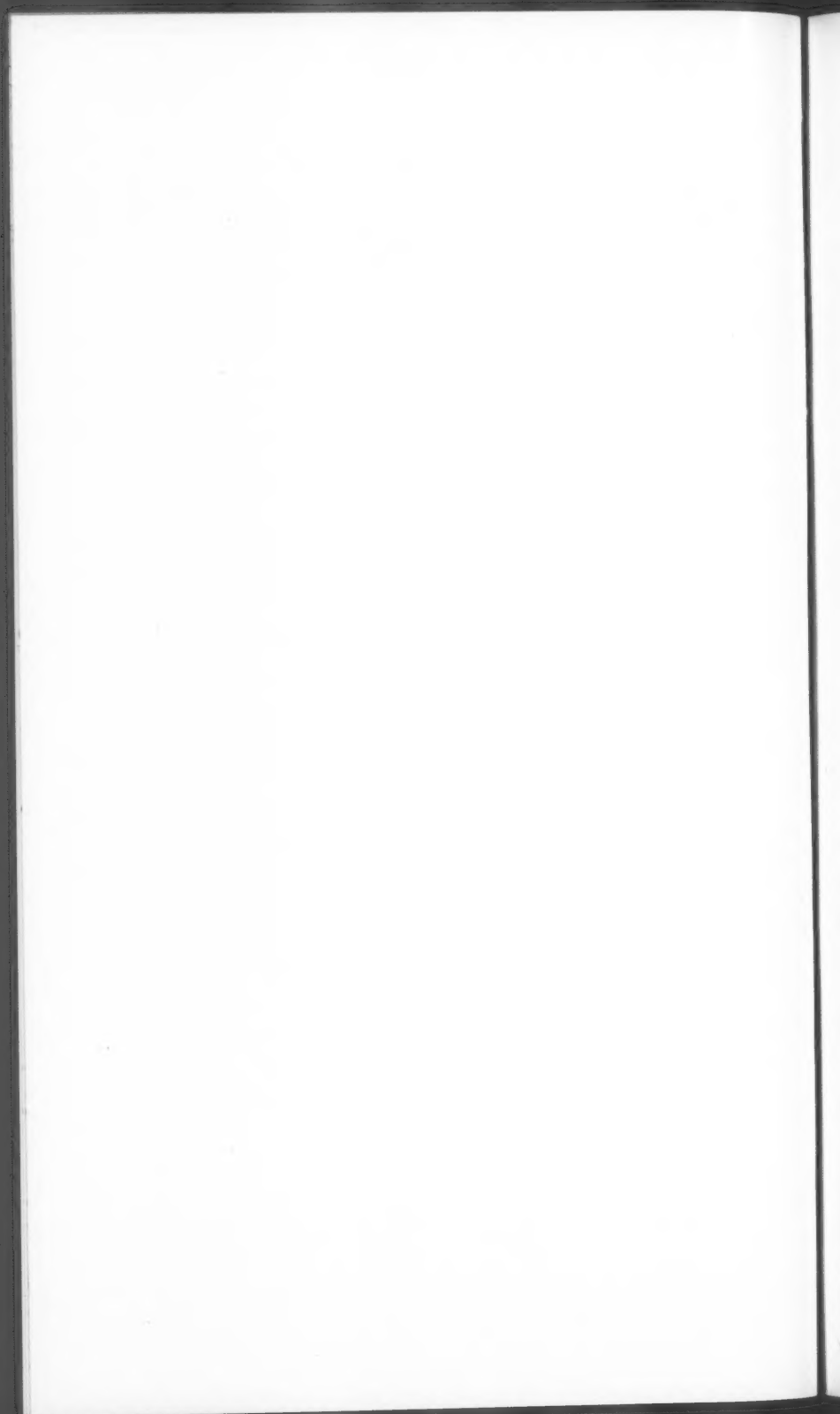
The Celts, however, arrived in numerous bodies, and another lucky discovery last summer proved that Fermanagh was occupied by a Belgic tribe about the Christian era. The Belgae were partly compelled to migrate at the Roman conquest. That tribe which came to Fermanagh brought with them the art of stone-sculpture, and fashioned statues, both pagan and Christian, such as are found in no other part of Ireland. The earliest of these, a partially carved standing stone at Belcoo which is believed locally to have been one of the principal idols of pagan Ireland, was identified and described this summer.

Northern Ireland is fortunate in that its archaeological researches are not hampered or influenced by considerations of political propaganda, and so it is able to study in an unbiased light the period of Celtic art and dominion. The exploration was completed of a fort at Sallagh (Antrim), a stratified habitation-site occupied in the early centuries A.D. Further excavations were carried out at Island MacHugh (Tyrone). This remarkable place, occupied for nearly 4,000 years, has the longest history of any known habitation-site in western Europe and is the earliest artificial island discovered in the British Isles. The exploration last year was concentrated on the Celtic and medieval levels and it is hoped this year to test more fully the earliest occupation, which dates from the new Stone Age. At the same time the castle, once owned by Henry Hovenden, the English secretary of the earl of Tyrone, has been cleaned and repointed. Finally, excavations were begun at the Dorsey (Armagh). This remarkable earthwork, enclosing an area of about 300 acres, is believed to be the frontier fort of the old kingdom of Ulster, which collapsed in A.D. 332. The excavation has shown that it lay on an old road, probably from Emania, the Ulster capital, to Tara, the seat of the high king of Ireland; and that it forms the terminal point of and is contemporary with a dyke which can be traced here and there across Ireland to Sligo Bay, and which formed the southern boundary of Ulster. This was clearly built on the model of the Roman wall in Britain, presumably by men who had served in the Roman army or had otherwise been able to come into contact with the civilization which the Roman Empire spread through western and central Europe.

The Hayne Wood Hoard.—Mr. A. O'Neill Osborne communicates the following: On 4th June 1872, during the excavations for the railway cutting through Hayne Hill, Saltwood, Kent, there was discovered a bronze-founder's hoard of the Late Bronze Age. The railway in question is the



Late Bronze Age hoard from Hayne Wood, Saltwood, Kent



Hythe-Sandgate branch line, which at this point runs through Hayne Hill by cuttings and tunnel. Most of the objects found came into the possession of the late Mr. W. T. Tournay, while others became the property of Mr. H. B. Mackeson, then mayor of Hythe. These two allowed them to be exhibited at a meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute on 2nd May 1873; and the *Archaeological Journal* includes an account of the find, and figures five of the objects. The greater part of the hoard, owned by Mr. Tournay, was given by him in 1903 to Mr. Lemmon of Saltwood. Being in private hands, they escaped being included in the British Association Bronze Age Catalogue, now housed in the British Museum, until attention was recently drawn to them by Dr. Claude Chidell, Honorary Curator of the Hythe Museum. By courtesy of Mr. Lemmon they have been submitted to the British Museum for recording in the Bronze Age Catalogue; at the same time Mr. Walton of the Folkestone Museum has submitted some additional pieces which are described as having been found in Hayne Wood, and which were presented to the Folkestone Museum by Mrs. Mackeson in 1895-6. There can be no doubt that these are part of the same find; the hoard has thus been assembled again, presumably for the first time since its exhibition in 1873, and a republication of the find is not out of place, especially as the earlier notices of it do not take account of the many interesting features which it presents.

The original publication of the hoard will be found in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxx, p. 279; other references appear in vol. i of the *Victoria County History of Kent*, in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, vol. iii, p. 230; and of course in Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, and Jessup's *Archaeology of Kent*.

Hayne Hill is a puzzling site; on the south side of the railway cutting are five parallel banks of earth, partly overgrown with bracken and scrub-oak. The origin of these banks is a mystery; the earlier publications put forward the idea that they form a prehistoric earthwork, and that peculiar importance is to be attached to the bronzes as coming from such a site. The writer has been over the ground with Dr. Chidell, and there is nothing to give the impression that the earthworks are prehistoric. On the other hand, the density and age of the trees on the banks show that they are more than dumps of soil excavated from the railway cutting. The find was made 25 yards north-east by north of the highest point of the hill, on a ridge which appears to be the natural crest of the hill, and not one of the artificial banks. The soil here is a light, clean sand, and the find was made 6 ft. below the surface. Also on the hill was found a triangular flint flake which appears to be an unfinished arrow-head. In spite of earlier statements that this was found with the bronze hoard, there is no evidence that this was the case: the arrow-head was found at a depth of 4 ft. and therefore was not in immediate association with the bronzes. All that is known of this flint flake is that it comes from Hayne Hill, and was found by Mr. Tournay himself in the cutting.

The earlier publications are far from clear as to the exact contents of the hoard; Evans, on his p. 462, states that it comprised 21 socketed axes, 2 gouges, 1 scabbard, 8 spear-heads, and an unknown number of daggers,

swords, rings, metal lumps, and miscellaneous pieces.¹ Of these several are now lost. Four of the spear-heads have disappeared; one gouge only survives, and the writer has been unable to trace the bronze disc with a central circular perforation, figured in *Arch. Journ.* xxx. The latter seems to have been the mouth of some receptacle, perhaps the orifice of a crucible or mould; it was apparently similar to that found in the hoard from the Isle of Harty, now part of the Evans Collection in the Ashmolean Museum.

At the same time the hoard contains several pieces not mentioned in the previous publications. At present it comprises: 5 socketed axes, 16 fragments of socketed axes, 2 spear-heads (class V), 2 fragments of spear-heads, 14 fragments of swords, pieces of 2 sickles and 2 socketed knives, 2 fragments of bracelets and a third piece which may have belonged to a ring or a bracelet, a socketed gouge, part of a bugle-shaped looped mount, a chape, a small socketed chisel, an oval bronze disc, the miscasting of what was probably intended to be a spear-head, and a unique object which it is proposed to call the linch-pin of a chariot; in addition to these manufactured articles there are also 14 metal lumps.² The majority of the pieces are mere broken scraps, and the hoard as a whole is a good example of a Late Bronze Age metal-worker collecting pieces of waste material in the form of broken implements preparatory to re-casting. But despite the fragmentary condition of much of the material, the hoard contains several pieces of interest.

The socketed axes present no unusual feature. In the main, two types are represented—those having a perfectly plain blade, and those with short parallel ridges extending down the face of the blade. On the surface of the largest of the axes, which is badly encrusted, it is possible to distinguish two divergent curved ribs, a feature which is typologically earlier than the other forms, and which is repeated on one of the small fragments. Among the spear-heads, the two examples tolerably complete are both of the short, stout type with plain leaf-shaped blades; the fragments include part of a socket and a section of a decorated blade, incised on both sides of each wing with a pattern of two concentric circles and a dot. Of the sword fragments it is not now possible to match any two pieces with certainty. Hilts, shoulders, and blades are all represented; the two pieces which include the shoulders are V-type, and most of the blade fragments have the pointed oval section which

¹ Dr. Chidell has kindly drawn my attention to an inventory compiled by Mr. Tournay, as follows:

'Fragments of (Celtic?) war implements found in the railway cutting at Hayne Wood in June 1872.

'Catalogue

'14 Pieces of spearheads
2 " " necklace?
11 " " swords

16 Pieces of copper or alloy
20 " " weapons
8 je ne sais quoi.'

² Besides these, there is in the British Museum a socketed axe, presented in 1879, described as having been found 'in the outer vallum of a British Camp at Sandlings, parish of Saltwood, during excavation for the Hyde [*sic*] and Sandgate Railway'. This axe is clearly from the same neighbourhood as the hoard, but there is no evidence that it was found in actual association with the other implements.

accords with this type; one of these fragments has been re-ground to make a chisel-like tool. Two pieces call for special mention—the upper part of a blade with a pattern of three grooves running parallel to the edges; and another piece of a blade which shows not the usual section but a very distinct mid-rib, which is accentuated by an incised line between it and the wings. It appears to be part of the Late Bronze Age carp's-tongue type of sword. The Hayne Wood hoard therefore illustrates the transition in sword-types from the V-type, of foreign origin but subsequently adopted and naturalized in Britain, and the carp's-tongue type.

The hoard includes some of the less common types of objects. There is a small chisel, which in form is a miniature socketed axe, a type which is present in the Bexley Heath hoard (see *Ant. Journ.* xi, 170). The chape is a fine example of the more sober boat-shaped type of Bronze Age scabbard-mount, in vogue earlier than the monstrous winged chapes of Hallstatt derivation. It has the usual two holes for the pin by which it was secured to the wooden scabbard, part of which is still visible. Two similar examples from the Reach Fen hoard and the Felixstowe hoard are in the Evans Collection in the Ashmolean Museum. The Grays Thurrock hoard in the Colchester Museum has two further examples of the type, while a smaller specimen now in the London Museum was recovered from the Thames at Sion Reach. With the exception of the last named, all these examples have been found associated with founders' hoards; the distribution of the type is confined to the eastern counties, and the Hayne Hill specimen is the only one from south of the Thames. Of the four founders' hoards which have produced chapes of this type, two (Reach Fen and Hayne Wood) have also yielded those bugle-shaped mounts used very probably in connexion with the sword-belt. The remains of swords, sword-belts, and scabbards when found together must be considered collectively as parts of a single piece of military equipment. In this case we may surmise that the bugle-shaped looped mount, the boat-shaped chape, and the fragments of carp's-tongue sword are to be assembled as components of the same weapon. To these three we may add a fourth piece, for another article of adornment for the belt is provided by the hoard in a thin oval bronze disc; it is clearly an example of the 'dress ornament' type of object, not unlike, in general appearance, those found in the Heathery Burn Cave: it differs from those, however, in that it is oval, not circular in outline, while on the back there are no loops but the remains of six short claws the ends of which are hammered inwards; the appearance of these claws strongly suggests that the disc was intended to be attached to an object of leather, and it may well be a clasp or ornament for a sword-belt.

The most interesting object of the whole hoard is a short length of bronze, 69 mm. in length (it appears in the photograph immediately left of the chape). The lower part of it is a circular projection 12 mm. in length, 9 mm. in diameter. Above is a circular stop, and the central part of the object, again circular in section, presents a concave outline. This in turn ends abruptly, and from it there springs a rectangular projection, 8 mm. \times 4 mm. in section and bent over (fig. 1). The end of this is certainly broken off, the end of the circular projection may be. On the latter are a few slight

scratches, visible in the photograph, the appearance of which suggests strongly that this part was inserted with some force into a metal socket.

If we cast our minds forward to the hoards of metal-workers of late La Tène times, we see that one of the regular pieces of the stock-in-trade of their harness-makers was a linch-pin for securing the chariot wheels. The great hoards from Stanwick and Westhall provide us with specimens of such objects, consisting in their simplest form of an iron shank and a more or

less decorative bronze terminal. The prototype of such a method of securing a chariot wheel has yet to be discovered. But it is plain that the Iron Age chariots of the western Celts were in no way derived from the contemporary chariots of the classical civilizations, and it is by no means impossible that we have to go back to Late Bronze Age times to discover the ancestors of the vehicles yielded by the La Tène chariot-burials, as represented in the Stanwick and other hoards. There can be little doubt that chariots or carts were known here before the close of the Bronze Age; the cast bronze cylinders from the Heathery Burn Hoard, found as they were in association with the cheek-pieces of bridle-bits, have every appearance of being the nave-bands for the hubs of wheels. The type of vehicle in use in the British Bronze Age must have been similar to that known in Greece in archaic times—a four-wheeled vehicle such as is figured on the painted vases of the Geometric period of Greek art (about 900–700 B.C.),

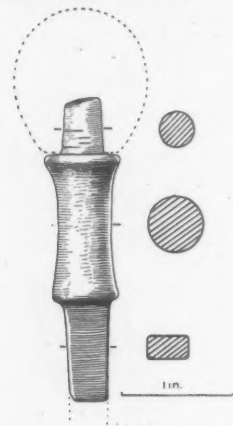


FIG. 1. Suggested reconstruction of late Bronze Age linch-pin ($\frac{2}{3}$)

and of which another form appears in the low slung, truck-like vehicles that appear in the continental wheeled sun-discs and other 'ritual' chariots. The survival of this type into the Iron Age is proved by the four-wheeled chariot found at Ohnenheim, Alsace, now in the Strasbourg Museum, and the Iberian ritual chariot from Merida, the wheels of which are secured by linch-pins.¹ It is then no matter for surprise that a linch-pin should occur in a Bronze Age hoard. In the present specimen the rectangular and curved projection appears as the shank. It was originally longer than at present, and the bent outline is to be regarded as the result of accidental crushing or distortion. The delicately shaped central part would be visible when the pin was in place, and from it there seems to have sprung a spherical knob of bronze, to form the terminal. The abrupt outward taper would merge into the curvature of this spherical knob, and the small circular projection would then be the tenon by which the terminal knob was secured in position. This would account satisfactorily for the scratches which are apparent on its surface. We must wait with interest to discover whether the future will reveal a parallel object to this linch-pin, or any further evidence on the construction of our British Bronze Age vehicles.

¹ Both of these are figured in Forrer's article on prehistoric ritual chariots in *Préhistoire*, vol. i, p. 19.

An Arretine Plate from North Ferriby, Yorkshire.—Messrs. Philip Corder and T. Davies Pryce contribute the following note: In the *Antiq. Journ.* xviii, 262 ff., we drew attention to the fact that much of the pottery found at North Ferriby is typologically pre-Claudian. In this connexion it is interesting to note that one of the latest finds made at that site is an Arretine plate (fig. 1). It is a Haltern type, Loeschcke, no. 2. The glaze is dull red and worn off (not flaked off) at the angles, both features characteristic of much Arretine ware. The clay or paste is yellowish and soft, and

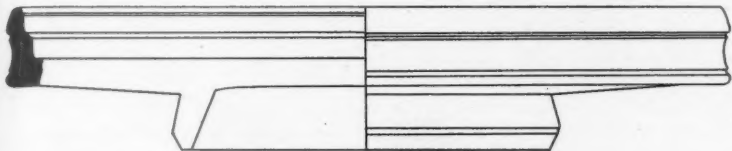


FIG. 1. Arretine plate from North Ferriby ($\frac{1}{2}$)



FIG. 2. Loeschcke, Abb. 2, 2 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

does not present the more glass-like fracture of provincial fabric. These characteristics are highly distinctive of Italic ware. This form varies considerably in structural detail. The Ferriby example closely approximates to *Haltern*, Abb. 2, 2 (fig. 2). Compare also with the Verulamium plate, from the pre-Claudian Belgic settlement of *Præwood* (*Verulamium*, fig. 11, 6). The platter is undoubtedly pre-Claudian and can, with confidence, be assigned to the late Augustan-Tiberian period, c. A.D. 10–30.

Waynflete's Tower, Esher.—The Surrey Archaeological Society, having obtained an option for the purchase of this building and the adjacent land, is appealing to the public to assist in raising the amount necessary to acquire the property with the object of preserving it as an ancient monument. The Tower by reason of its architectural and historical interest is one of the most important pre-Reformation secular buildings remaining in the county. It formed the gatehouse of Esher Place which was erected by William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, between 1470 and 1480, as one of the episcopal residences of that see. The house to which it served as the entrance was finally demolished in the early eighteenth century by the architect William Kent, and replaced by another house *circa* 1729 for Henry Pelham, the statesman and brother of the more celebrated Duke of Newcastle. Kent also built the screen wall in front, and altered the window tracery in a style reminiscent of Venetian Gothic. The finely worked fifteenth-century spiral staircase is a masterpiece of brickwork unexcelled by any other extant example. The original brick-vaulted ceiling to the entrance still exists and there is another over the floor immediately above.

The alternative and more popular designation 'Wolsey's Tower' is due to Cardinal Wolsey's enforced residence at Esher Place when, in 1529, he was disgraced and bidden by Henry VIII to retire. It was here that he spent the last winter of his life.

The option expires on the 7th May next. Donations, large or small, will be welcome and may be sent to Mr. A. R. Cotton, F.S.A., 32 High Street, Sutton, Surrey, who is Hon. Treasurer of the fund.

Celt from Bangor-on-Dee.—A socketed celt (here illustrated) found in March 1938 at Bangor-on-Dee, four miles south-east of Wrexham, is worth



By courtesy of the 'Bournville Works Magazine'

Celt from Bangor-on-Dee

recording for its analysis. It lay 4 ft. deep in a mixture of gravel and loam on the site of a new factory, and was sent to head-quarters at Bournville, also to the British Museum for identification. The date given in the *Bournville Works Magazine*, October 1938, is several centuries too early, as the type belongs to the later Bronze Age, and the following dimensions may be added—length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width of cutting-edge, 2 in.; and width across mouth of socket, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. It consists of copper, 80 per cent.; tin, 15 per cent.; phosphorus, 0.2 per cent.; and small quantities of metals accidentally included in the ore. The hardness of the cutting-edge is estimated at one-seventh of that of mild steel, hence not a very serviceable implement. Drawings and particulars have been included in the British Association's Catalogue of Bronzes, now housed at the British Museum and accessible to students.

Proposed Museum of the Roman Wall.—In connexion with the Durham University Building Fund Appeal a proposal has been made for the erection in Newcastle of a museum to illustrate the archaeology of the Roman Wall. Should the proposal materialize it is understood that the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle has agreed that, granted suitable conditions, the Society's collections, now at the Black Gate, should be placed in the new museum.

REVIEWS

'The Old Stone Age in European Russia.' By EUGENE A. GOLOMSHTOK.
Trans. American Philos. Soc., new ser., vol. xxix, pt. II, pp. 197-468.
Philadelphia; London: Milford, 1938. 14s.

Although the size of European Russia, its relation to the Pleistocene ice-sheets, and its situation between western Europe and Asia make it of capital importance to specialists in palaeolithic archaeology, difficulties of language (much increased by the relapse into regional dialects since the Revolution) have made it something of an unknown land to western scholars. It is true that a few excavation reports (e.g. Zamiatnine's *Gagarino*) have been published in Western languages, and that a certain amount of information has from time to time filtered through in the pages of such periodicals as *L'Anthropologie* and the *American Anthropologist*; nevertheless the lack of an illustrated and comprehensive account of the whole material has long been severely felt. The inaccessibility of the Russian material has been all the more distressing that in certain respects—notably on the question of the dwellings of Upper Palaeolithic man—the prehistorians of the U.S.S.R. have broken entirely new ground.

The lack of any connected account of the Russian material has to some extent been supplied by Eugene Golomshtok in the article here reviewed, the general aim of which has been to make the facts of discoveries known rather than to create an original synthesis. Much attention is necessarily paid to the results of the great outburst of archaeological activity which followed the Revolution, but the earlier researches of Tsarist days have not been forgotten.

To a certain extent the survey has suffered from the circumstances of the author, a member of the staff of the University Museum at Philadelphia. In the first place, as the author candidly admits in his Preface, he is 'an anthropologist of American training with little experience in quaternary archaeology': in so far as he is concerned merely with summarizing published results this is no serious drawback, especially as he acknowledges the help of distinguished specialists; but many readers will sometimes sigh for a more authoritative and discriminating handling of some of the chief problems involved. Again, the book is admittedly a compilation: it shows no sign of the author having achieved first-hand contact with his material either in Russian museums or in the field. Finally, the work lacks completeness in so far as certain publications known to exist were not procurable in America.

Nevertheless, when all has been discounted, Golomshtok's work must be acclaimed as an achievement of outstanding value, and one reflecting, in the circumstances, the greatest credit on the author. His survey of the rich material will meet with all the more acceptance in that he has no 'axe to grind', while the generous way in which illustrations have been supplied will help substantially in making it better known. The line-drawings mostly reach a high standard, but the half-tones are often less satisfactory, those of flints being in some cases quite useless. The clear outline maps showing the

position of sites will be appreciated. The American Philosophical Society is to be heartily congratulated on making available at so low a price a vast field of knowledge until now much too little known among Western scholars.

J. G. D. CLARK.

De Romeinsche Villa's in België, een archeologische Studie. Rijksuniversiteit te Gent, Werken uitgegeven door de Faculteit van de Wijsbegeerte en letteren. 82^e Aflevering. By DR. R. DE MAEYER. 10×6½. Pp. 333. With a French summary. Antwerp: De Sikkell, 1937.

Dr. R. de Maeyer's exhaustive treatise on the Roman villas in Belgium is invaluable inasmuch as it furnishes a most useful and critical summary of excavated sites, rightly defining a villa as the centre of a self-contained agricultural estate, usually combined with some special industries such as brewing, potteries, fulling, iron working, quarrying, etc. He has conveniently classified the buildings in various types, the more modest villas being characterized by a frontal corridor flanked usually by projecting wings and with a central roofed-in court (not open to the sky as formerly considered), which was often provided with a hearth and doubtless functioned as a kitchen, a *culina*, which, according to Columella (*De Re Rustica*) should be *magna et alta*. This simple type developed in the wealthier settlements into a much elongated building, sometimes without wings, or on the other hand into a square structure with rooms round the large internal court; and the basilical type is also represented (Attenhoven). Dr. R. de Maeyer gives much space to details of construction and decoration, but a chronological classification of mosaic pavements would have been welcome, for this has only been attempted in recent years (e.g. at Verulamium, Welwyn, Norton Disney, etc.) by the careful study of successive floor-levels, dated by the evidence of pottery, coins, etc. The graves also of villas have been very insufficiently investigated and would yield valuable indications of the extent and nature of occupation, as well as of social and economic conditions. The distribution of the Roman villas in Belgium reveals a very profound difference in culture between the northern (Flemish) and the southern (Walloon) districts, for hundreds of villas are known from the latter territory, and barely thirty from the former. Thus very little interest was taken in the sandy region of northern Belgium, for agriculture and the fertility of the soil were the dominant factors in determining the sites of the villas, whilst less influence was indicated by the proximity of important roads. With regard to the history of the Roman villas in Belgium, it is clear that a large number were already in existence in the second half of the first century, but there was a violent interruption of their peaceful development in the second century caused by the invasion of the Chauci in A.D. 172-4, when many villas were destroyed and never rebuilt. On the other hand, although some in the south of Belgium were restored they did not altogether escape a second destruction due to the great invasion of Franks in A.D. 275-6, and the few surviving villas occur only to the south of the road from Tongres to Bavai. Finally, however, when the country was entirely overrun by Franks, not a single Roman villa was inhabited and even construction in stone was unknown for

a time. Dr. R. de Maeyer has himself carried out many important excavations, and consequently stresses the necessity of modern scientific methods so as to obtain evidence of reconstructions and alterations by variations in masonry, the relative chronology of floor-levels as demonstrated by the study of pottery, coins, and small finds, the necessity for excavating all subsidiary buildings as well as tracing out the boundary walls, for only two examples in Belgium, the villas of Anthée and Mettet, have been shown to be completely enclosed by a boundary wall. Finally, attention must be paid to burials, water-supply, the mapping of tracks and roads, and the extent and nature of the estates. A good index, full bibliography, and maps showing the distribution of villas and tumuli add to the usefulness of this work, for villas are the best indications of the prosperity, social economy, and the extent of Romanization of the land.

FELIX OSWALD.

Churches at Bosra and Samaria. By J. W. CROWFOOT, C.B.E., F.S.A. British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, Supplementary Paper 4. 11 x 8. Pp. viii + 40 with 17 plates. London: issued by the Council, 1937. 5s.

The fourth supplementary paper of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem is concerned with two early Christian churches. The two expeditions to Bosra, the results of which are here recorded, were organized in order to investigate the plan and other details of the cathedral. The exploration of the church and monastery of St. John Baptist at Samaria-Sebaste was an episode in the work of the Joint Expedition which was excavating the site between 1931 and 1933.

The cathedral of Bosra, completed in 512-13, was a large congregational church designed in relation to a main circular area instead of using the more usual basilican plan. The records made by early travellers suggested that trial excavations in carefully selected areas would yield not only the exact plan but also the evidence for a restoration more convincing than those hitherto proposed. These hopes have been fulfilled. The plan shows a central quatrefoil with piers at the angles linked by semicircular arcades. The surrounding ambulatory is circular with niches occupying the four angles of the square exterior. To the east project the presbytery and two rooms, probably sacristies, forming the angles of the block. Between these are passage rooms with external doors which lead into a court across which lay the episcopal palace to the east of the cathedral. It is certain that there was no gallery on the level of the clerestory, and that the central space was roofed in timber as the piers were too slight to carry vaulting. In scale and plan the church may be compared with San Lorenzo at Milan, though the buildings differ in many respects and the Italian church is far older. The importance of the work carried out at Bosra consists in its provision of the data which enabled Mr. Crowfoot and his architect, Mr. Detweiler, to produce a complete plan with a restored elevation and section of the cathedral, a basis for study not yet available for any other important concentric church of this period in Syria and Palestine.

The church of St. John the Baptist at Samaria is less interesting, though

the full publication of the building is to be welcomed. The original church, a small basilica probably of six bays, dates from the sixth century. The east wall and apse of this period were incorporated in a structure of the late eleventh century with a dome carried on four columns, covering the centre of the nave. About one hundred years later this was rebuilt on the same plan but with piers encasing the columns. The remains of the early mosaic floor and of contemporary pavements in the adjacent monastery and the late eleventh-century frescoes are fully recorded, while the architectural details of different dates are also illustrated.

C. A. R. R.

An Introduction to French Church Architecture. By ARTHUR GARDNER, M.A., F.S.A. 8×5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. viii+354. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1938. 18s.

Every book produced by Mr. Gardner adds to the indebtedness to him of all who are interested in medieval art. In the work under notice, church architecture in France is traced through the Romanesque, Gothic, and Flamboyant periods, and each is most fully illustrated by the author's own photographs. The text is clear and masterly, unburdened by 'attractive theories', and, together with the pictures, will enable the veriest tyro intelligently to follow the development of medieval church building through its various phases.

Gothic is here understood as the great art of building that blossomed in the Île de France during the twelfth century; but the author points out that there was a transitional phase which makes it difficult to define the exact period covered by the label. 'Gothic', he adds, 'was the natural way of building worked out by generations of men who were working freehand in a material to which they had been brought up, and proceeding step by step by experiment.' He further suggests that 'true Gothicness is a spirit rather than a code', and these views, which were held by Lethaby and Andrews, are confirmed by such documentary evidence as exists and by the contemplation of the Gothic masters' achievements. Gothic was probably conceived, as Lethaby thought, in the 'forest mind' of the northern peoples. Technically, as Mr. Gardner seems to feel, it was the realization in the Île de France of the full possibilities of the pointed arch and ribbed vault; but there was a spirit behind it that informed and harmonized all contemporary art. Compare the awful confusion existing to-day!

The relation of French and English Gothic is not easy to determine, or whether we can be allowed any true Gothic at all. Our builders never approached the triumphs of their French contemporaries; but, as Lethaby suggested, we might, at least, be allowed half- or quarter-Gothic. To us, pure 'Early English' is as satisfactory as building can be, and at Westminster we have a church, French in inspiration, that lacks little in general beauty, ingenuity of plan, and charm of detail, and possessed of a triforium not to be matched anywhere. An earlier instance of French influence was Beaulieu which must originally have resembled Pontigny (see Mr. Gardner's plate 128). In each case we were about a generation behind.

In reference to Cluny, Mr. Gardner says: 'It was the centre from which

radiated the chief vigour of the monastic orders during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and played the chief part in that patronage of the arts which led to the great revival of architecture in Western Europe'; but he points out that Cluniac buildings were in 'the local styles of the provinces in which they were erected', and not in any 'Cluniac style' such as Viollet-le-Duc imagined. 'We must only look to Cluny for a general inspiration and for the lofty enthusiasm for art which produced these great buildings.' This sound statement is welcome; for the part played by Cluny has been very greatly exaggerated, and misunderstood. Similarly, in giving Abbot Suger full credit as a great patron, it must be remembered that towards the solution of structural problems and artistic progress his contributions were confined to encouragement and opportunity.

In an admirable chapter on the 'Architects and Masons', the author rightly emphasizes the fact that the medieval master 'was not a gentleman artist trained in a drawing office, who provided elaborate working drawings to be mechanically reproduced by workmen; but was himself trained as a working mason, and was only selected for his greater ability and experience'. As Durand said, the architect as we understand him did not exist, 'neither the name nor the thing'. It is interesting to note that long before building methods in any way approached those of modern experience, the zenith of the art was past. Mr. Gardner's comment that the thirteenth-century master was a man 'of some education' is, perhaps, too mild. He was perfectly educated for his job, and possessed some literary skill. Mathematics, as Villard de Honcourt informs us, were very important, and he needed some knowledge of accounts. He must have been required to show a good elementary grounding before being accepted as an apprentice. Mr. Gardner mentions that the building industry was the most important of the time and that the master was 'treated as a gentleman'. He was, in fact, a valued member of society, and probably more cultured than the average knight or petty baron.

Under Mr. Gardner's splendid plates are captions which form a second text, particular as the other is general. The facts of French building are presented with perfect clarity and mastery of the subject. The author is to be congratulated and thanked for a valuable and instructive work that will delight the general reader and profit the specialist.

J. G. NOPPEN.

The Open Fields. By C. S. and C. S. ORWIN. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 332. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1938. 21s.

The appearance of this volume is very opportune. To-day the study of the development of agricultural methods, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, is occupying the attention both of historians and antiquaries to a degree which promises results which but a few years ago were considered unattainable. Not only are early records being re-examined, but traces of prehistoric agriculture are being sought for and deciphered by the use of air photographs and soil-analysis. And museum collections are being searched to find hitherto neglected specimens of early agricultural implements, to extract such evidence as they can afford towards solving early problems

of land cultivation. For it is becoming increasingly recognized that the original settlements, and later migrations, of prehistoric races and people can be inferred with considerable probability from the methods they adopted in cultivating the soil and the types of instruments they used.

The open-field system, which can be traced back to very early periods not only in this country but also in northern and central Europe, marks an epoch in agricultural development which produced important results in Western civilization. That this system depended on the substitution of a heavy plough fitted with metal share and coulter for the primitive bent tree-branch of the so-called Aryan culture seems now well established.

When and by whom the open-field system, with its long narrow field-divisions, was introduced into our country is still not determined, but the volume before us testifies to its high antiquity in our agricultural system. The authors introduce us to the open fields of the Manor of Laxton as they appeared in the Domesday era and, doubtless, as they had appeared for centuries previously.

It has often been said that the manor is older than the kingdom—but it must not be forgotten that the manor, like the kingdom, has been constantly adapting itself to the changing conditions of national life. We are constantly faced with this feature of new conditions as we follow the history of the Open Fields of Laxton from Domesday to the present day, and especially is this apparent in respect of the population which shared in the common cultivation of the fields. Whereas in Domesday a large proportion of the cultivators are of servile status—in itself evidence of primitive conditions—we see them gradually emerging to the status of free-men rendering their contribution to the common needs, not by rendering personal labour, but by payment of money rents. So that by the fourteenth century hired labour had become general with a consequent rise in the prices of the produce of the fields, and with rising prices the smaller holders improved their circumstances and were able to lease more and more land in the common fields. So we come to the final stage of the manor as a community either of free-holders or tenants paying money rents, such as Laxton had become by the seventeenth century. But in spite of all the changes it has undergone, Laxton still remains a link with a very remote period in our land system.

The authors still cling to the hitherto generally received opinion that the system had its origin with the Anglo-Saxon farmers who occupied the country from the fifth century onwards when Roman rule and defence had ended, but while the Romanized population must have still remained on the land. As to what happened during the subsequent period of obscurity known as the Dark Ages, we have no record, other than place-names which appear to embody the names of the fresh occupiers of the land. But it seems to many to-day almost incredible that the methods and traditions of the Romanized farmers, who had developed a highly skilled method of soil cultivation, were entirely lost upon the new-comers, especially as it is now well established that they, too, had the use of heavy ploughs essential to cultivating long open fields.

It will require a yet further field of inquiry before any continuity between the Roman villa *fundus* and the later Saxon manor can be proved or disproved.

Such a field of research for the growing school of modern archaeology offers a scope for the solution of vital questions in regard to our national history.

J. B. K.

- Curia Regis Rolls of the reign of Henry III preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. III, 3-4 Henry III.* 10×7. Pp. xiv+539. 35s.
- Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III preserved in the Public Record Office. A.D. 1264-1268.* 10½×7. Pp. viii+662. 35s.
- Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, Henry IV. Vol. V. Index Volume A.D. 1399-1413.* 10×7. Pp. viii+948. 50s.
- Calendar of Liberate Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Henry III. Vol. III, A.D. 1245-1251.* 10½×7. Pp. viii+520. 30s.
- Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Philip and Mary. Vol. I, A.D. 1553-1554.* 10½×6½. Pp. viii+681. 35s.
- Calendar of the Fine Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. XVII. Henry VI, A.D. 1437-1445.* 10×6½. Pp. viii+486. 30s.
- Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem and other analogous documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. XII. Edward III.* 10½×7. Pp. xxx+603. 35s.
- Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery) preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. III.* 10½×7. Pp. viii+653. 37s. 6d.
- Acts of the Privy Council of England, 1626, June-Dec.* 10×7. Pp. iv+524. 30s.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, October 1, 1683-April 30, 1684, preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by F. H. BLACKBURNE DANIELL, M.A., and FRANCIS BICKLEY. 10×7. Pp. xx+511. 30s.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, May 1, 1684-February 5, 1685, preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by F. H. BLACKBURNE DANIELL, M.A., and FRANCIS BICKLEY. 10×7. Pp. xxxii+462. 30s.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of William III, January 1, 1699-March 31, 1700, preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by EDWARD BATESON. 10½×7. Pp. lxii+545. 30s.
- Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of William III, April 1, 1700-March 8, 1702, preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by EDWARD BATESON. 10½×7. Pp. iv+859. 45s.
- Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies 1731, preserved in the Public Record Office.* Edited by CECIL HEADLAM, M.A., and ARTHUR PERCIVAL NEWTON, D.Lit., F.S.A. 10×7. Pp. xlviii+466. 30s.
- London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1937, 1938. Prices are postage extra.

The Public Record Office continues to provide indispensable material for historical and antiquarian research. The *Calendar of Curia Regis Rolls*, edited by our Fellow the present Deputy-Keeper, enters on a new phase with its eighth volume. Henceforth it will cease to include proceedings before Justices in Eyre, since these are more suitable for the activities of local societies, and have indeed been to some extent dealt with by the Surtees Society and the record societies of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and

Somerset. The proceedings of the central courts (except the essoins) continue to be printed in full, and have a special interest as being among the materials used by Bracton. The scarcity of Maitland's edition of Bracton's Note Book has warranted the editor in reprinting in full the cases contained in it. One of the cases (pp. 328-9) affords an interesting example of the commutation of villein services for rent, and it is to be presumed that like circumstances had been producing like effects throughout England even in the twelfth century.

The narrow gap between the printed Close Rolls and the calendar is now nearly filled, and another volume, which has not yet been received, will complete the former series. In the calendar, Mr. O'Reilly's Index to the four volumes of Henry IV now makes it possible to consult them conveniently. It may be doubted, however, whether it is good policy to postpone the index to the conclusion of a reign. The demise of the crown makes little difference to the nature of the business (by now mostly private) recorded on the rolls, and the labour of compiling an index increases in geometrical rather than in arithmetical proportion to its length. The searcher may balance the advantage of having the index in a separate volume open before him, against the convenience of being able to use each volume as it is published. If he knows approximately the date of the entry he seeks, he will probably prefer the latter plan.

The Patent Roll calendar has now been brought, by our Fellow Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, down to 1554, and will be welcomed by all who have had to use the old manuscript calendars. It will be of the utmost value in tracing the complicated history of the formation of great estates from the spoils of the monasteries.

Mr. J. B. W. Chapman's new volume of the calendar of Liberate Rolls contains rather less of archaeological interest than the previous volumes, but still provides abundant matter for the student of ancient buildings, vestments, and jewels.

Our Fellow Mr. P. V. Davies and Mr. J. H. Collingridge have completed the calendar of Fine Rolls to 1445. This gives the appointments of sheriffs and other officers and a good deal of financial information, as well as the writs of *diem clausit extremum* and orders for livery of lands which supplement the Inquisitions Post Mortem for genealogical purposes. The calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, by Mr. J. B. W. Chapman, is now complete to 1343, and the new volume contains some addenda to earlier volumes. The new volume of Miscellaneous Inquisitions, by the same editor and the late Harley Rodney, contains, among other things, a report on the decay of the port of Yarmouth with a long list of ships lost or captured.

For the seventeenth century we have the continuation of the calendar of State Papers, Domestic, of Charles II and James II begun by the late Mr. Blackburne Daniell and finished by Mr. Francis Bickley, and the completion by Mr. E. Bateson of that of the State Papers of William and Mary. We have also the Acts of the Privy Council for the latter half of 1626, including an order for the demolition of Camber castle, dated August 22, and for various steps connected with the war with France, such as the

repair of forts, the supply of beer for the fleet, and the melting and coining of a considerable portion of the King's plate.

Our Fellow Dr. A. P. Newton has taken up the work of the late Mr. Cecil Headlam on the calendar of State Papers (America and West Indies) for 1731, but this subject is somewhat outside the purview of this Journal.

Nennius's '*History of the Britons*'. By A. W. WADE-EVANS. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 156. London: S.P.C.K. 1938. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Wade-Evans and his publisher are to be congratulated on their provision of a convenient and well-produced English version of the *History of the Britons* of Nennius. To this are annexed translations of the *Annals of the Britons* (often but incorrectly entitled *Annales Cambriae*) and of the early Welsh pedigrees connected with the Court of Hywel the Good. The two latter occur in MS. Harley 3859, an eleventh-century manuscript which also contains one of the earliest texts of Nennius. Finally, Mr. Wade-Evans has added an English translation of 'the story of the Loss of Britain' which consists of the twenty-six sections following the preface of the work generally attributed to Gildas. The collection of British sources for the history of the early medieval periods will be useful to all who are not concerned with the detailed interpretation of these obscure texts. The scholarly introduction and notes supply the general reader with the necessary background and provide references to other sources. One caution is required: Mr. Wade-Evans believes that the *Loss of Britain* was written not by Gildas (*obit circa* 570), but in 708. The battle of Mons Badonicus referred to in section Z is the siege recorded in 665, and 'by the first coming of the English he (the author of the *Loss*) meant the landing of the Jutes in Hampshire in A.D. 514'. The chronological implications are serious, and this view which has long been advanced by certain Welsh scholars is difficult to reconcile with that held by orthodox English historians (e.g. J. N. L. Myres in the *Oxford History of England*, vol. i).

C. A. R. R.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, December 1938:—Parthian structures at Takht-i-Sulayman, by D. N. Wilber; Long-houses and Dragon-boats, by C. W. Bishop; The city Nuzu, by S. Smith; Hertfordshire place-names, by O. G. S. Crawford; City walls of Nicaea, by A. M. Schneider; Bronze Age stone monuments of Dartmoor, by J. W. Brailsford; The modern pottery trade of the Aegean, by S. Casson; Wallop, Guollopum, and Catguoloph; Hebridean survivals; Crop-mark at Portchester Castle; Causeway, Tarik el Jemil; Wattle huts; Dolmen graves in Bulgaria; Excavations at Lough Gur, co. Limerick.

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Lyers (1585), by H. G. Dick; Notes on running titles as bibliographical evidence, by F. T. Bowers; Walkley's supposed piracy of Wither's *Workes* in 1620, by L. Kirschbaum; A newly discovered *Urn Burial*, by J. S. Finch; On Swift's Marginalia in a copy of Macky's *Memoirs*, by W. F. Trench and K. B. Garratt; Supplementary note on Johnson's *Plan of a Dictionary*, by R. F. Metzdorf.

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Field; Sella Park, St. Bridget's, Beckermets, by Miss M. C. Fair; Horn Childe and the battle on Stainmore, by T. E. Casson; Kirkby Lonsdale church, a suggestion, by Col. W. H. Chippindall; Bolton Wood enclosure, by J. E. Spence; A Roman road north-west from Overborough, by F. Villy; Three interesting sites, by T. Hay; The Norman priory church at Carlisle, by C. G. Bulman; A Celtic sword-pommel at Tullie House, by J. D. Cowen; Notes on early Copeland, by Miss M. C. Fair; The church of Holy Trinity, Millom, by Miss M. C. Fair; Report of the committee for prehistoric studies, by J. E. Spence; A tumulus in Mecklin Park, Santon Bridge, by J. E. Spence; The family of Barwis, by A. Macdonald; Arnside, by W. T. McIntire; Notes on some Westmorland clock-makers (ii), by T. Cann Hughes; Four polished stone axes, by J. McIntyre; Local stone and bronze implements, by Lt.-Col. O. H. North; The Vallum at milecastle 51 Wall Bowers and 50 TW., High House, by F. G. Simpson, I. A. Richmond, and A. Raistrick; Flint working in the sandhills of West Cumberland; Stone axe from Silver Tarn, Braystones; Some Brothertrekeld finds; An ancient horse-shoe from Muncaster; Ravenglass cross; Note on chimney-sweeping; Rectors of Aikton.

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Report of the parochial history section; Report of the place-name section; Report of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society; The Long Bridge of Barnstaple, by B. W. Oliver; Early owners of Fulford manor, by J. J. Alexander; Some dead industries of North Devon, by A. H. Slee; Some notes on the woollen and gloving manufactures at Great Torrington, by G. M. Doe; The manor of Plympton Grange: a court roll and a rental, by C. W. Bracken; The Anglo-Saxon charter of Brentford (Brampford), Devon, by Mrs. Rose-Troup; Surnames of Devon, iii, by C. Spiegelhalter; Dartmoor sheep bells, by R. H. Worth; The ancient stone crosses of Devon, ii, by E. M. Phillips; Devonshire Calendar customs, ii, by R. P. Chope; Leading civic officials of Exeter, 1330-1537, by J. J. Alexander; The history of St. Katherine's priory, Polsloe, iv, Polsloe tithes, by Ethel Lega-Weekes; Umberleigh chapel, by Beatrice F. Cresswell; Five Honiton worthies, by W. H. Wilkin; Dartmoor blowing houses, iii, by R. H. Worth; List of civic officials of Exeter in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, by Miss Easterling.

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Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. 52:—Roger Haydock of Coppull: a brief biography and ten original letters, by Rev. T. C. Porteus; The history and romance of Lancashire and Cheshire ceramic art, by F. Fidler; The constructional design of timber roofs in the churches of Cheshire, by F. H. Crossley; Thomas Longley, bishop of Durham, by E. Axon.

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Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 20, part 1:—Post-medieval Cossington, by Florence E. Skillington; Wigston Magna lay subsidies, 1327-1599, by W. G. Hoskins; The Rothley cross-shaft and the Sproxton cross, by T. E. Routh; Ministers' accounts of the Honor of Leicester (1322-1324), by L. Fox; A Ferrers document of the twelfth

century, by Eleanor Swift; The Domesday Geography of Leicestershire, by D. Holly.

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Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 8, part 1:—Roman rural economy and its effects in Middlesex, by Sir Montagu Sharpe; Emanuel Lucas and St. Sepulchre, Holborn, by C. A. Bradford; An Elizabethan connoisseur, by W. A. Thorpe and Josephine Maynard; Joseph Grimaldi and Finchley, by F. Marcham; An early list of London properties, by B. W. Kissan; John Stow and his survey, by A. Bonner; Stow Memorial lecture, by J. F. Nichols; Parish registers for London and Middlesex, by C. W. F. Goss.

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Oxoniensia, vol. 3:—The Geology of the site of the Bodleian extension in Broad Street, by W. J. Arkell; Beakers of the Upper Thames district, by E. T. Leeds; Further excavations in Barrow Hills field, Radley, Berks., by E. T. Leeds; A Romano-British site at Bloxham, Oxon., by W. F. J. Knight; The pre-Reformation sites of the Oxford Blackfriars, by W. A. Hinnebusch; Notes on the history of medieval Oxford, by Mary D. Lobel; Two effigies in the churches of Asthall and Cogges in Oxfordshire, by Miss E. R. Price; The Oxfordshire county record office and its records, by H. M. Walton; Cropredy Bridge, by Miss M. R. Toynbee and J. J. Leeming; The Woodstock glove industry, by Miss T. E. Schulz; Glass vessels of the sixteenth century and later, from the site of the Bodleian extension in Broad Street, by E. T. Leeds; Archaeological Notes; Four polished stone axes; Marks seen from the air in the crops near Dorchester, Oxon.; Three ancient British coins found in Oxfordshire; Finds made during building works in the City of Oxford; Four medieval bronze buckles; The ancient clock from Combe church, Oxon.; Further notes on De Gomme's plan of Oxford, 1644; Note on the Royalist defence of Oxford; The sub-Committee for old houses.

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scripts; additions; Collections for a history of Bridgnorth: a Manuscript by William Hardwicke (1772-1843), annotated by W. Watkins-Pitchford; Ludford, by H. T. Weyman; The castle at Bishop's Castle, by F. Lavender; Bounds of Church Stretton; Shakespeare's Verses in Tong church, by Mrs. Esdaile; Bronze dagger found on Caradoc, by L. F. Chitty.

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Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. 79:—The Roman villa at Angmering, by Leslie Scott; The family of Aguilon, by L. F. Salzmann; Sussex taverns in 1636, by J. B. Caldecott; Sussex monumental brasses, by Mrs. Davidson-Houston; Chichester workhouse; Excavations in the ramparts and gateway of the Caburn, August-October 1937, by A. E. Wilson; Late Bronze Age ditches at Selveston, by E. Curwen and E. C. Curwen; The marshes between Hythe and Pett, by W. M. Homan; A Romano-British bloomery in East Sussex, by E. Straker and B. H. Lucas.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 7, no. 4:—Wealden ironworks in 1574, by E. Straker; The lost convent of Ramsted, by Mary S. Holgate; The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Sussex entries in London parish registers, by W. H. Challen; Lewes castle: its former weather-vane; A Romano-British cremation burial from Seaford, by C. R. Ward; Sussex church plans: xlvii, St. Peter, Firle; Roman finds, Southwick and Lancing, by C. R. Ward; Binderton, by W. D. Peckham.

Publications of the Thoresby Society, vol. 38:—Extract from the 'Leeds Intelligencer' and the 'Leeds Mercury', 1769-76, edited by G. D. Lumb.

Transactions of the Torquay Natural History Society, vol. 7, pt. 3:—The Long Barrows of the Cotswolds, by B. N. Tebbs.

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, December 1938:—Some early wills of the Bonham family, by G. J. Kidston; A hoard of Roman coins from Highfield, Salisbury, found 9th October 1866, by H. de S. Shortt; Humphrey Henchman, D.D., bishop of Salisbury, 1660-63, by Canon J. M. J. Fletcher; Clock and watch makers of Wiltshire of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by B. H. Cunningham; Excavations on a Roman site in Brail Wood, Great Bedwyn, in 1936-7, by F. C. Warren; Royal arms in Hardenhuish church and in Seend church, by E. Fawcett; Late Bronze Age urns from Swindon, by C. M. Piggott; An early Bronze Age grave in

Fargo plantation near Stonehenge, by J. F. S. Stone; Savernake Forest in the Middle Ages, by H. C. Brentnall.

Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, Herefordshire, volume for 1933, 1934, and 1935, part 3:—Two Hereford sixteenth-century sculptors, John Gildon and Epiphanius Evesham, by F. C. Morgan; Whitney Bridge and Whitney Ferry, by Capt. F. B. Ellison; The Courtenay bequest to Hereford cathedral, by Rev. E. Hermitage Day; The old tram road from Brecon to Hay, Whitney, Eardisley and Kington, by Capt. F. B. Ellison; King Arthur's Cave, by P. B. Symonds; On mistletoe, by H. E. Durham; Dragons and rood lofts, by H. E. Durham; The Bacton glass at Atcham in Shropshire, by G. McN. Rushforth; Two Bronze Age implements.

Volume for 1936, 1937, and 1938, part 1:—Trade in Hereford in the sixteenth century, by F. C. Morgan; A report on the Roman pottery found at Marley Hall, by J. B. Ward Perkins; A note on supposed subterranean passages, by Rev. E. Hermitage Day; Hopton castle, Shropshire, by G. Marshall; Broadfield Court, by E. C. Romilly; Notes on sale of navy timber situated on the Whitehouse estate in the years 1812-13, by A. S. Wood; Rowland Vaughan and his Water-works, by R. S. Gavin Robinson; A West Country school of masons, by F. C. Morgan; Early water-colour drawings of Hereford Cathedral, by F. C. Morgan; Recent discoveries along the Greenway, by R. S. Gavin Robinson; Early Anglian defence works in the Arrow valley, by Major J. G. O. Whitehead.

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 34, part 2:—Excavations at Green How; Indulgence from the Pope, 1480; Anglo-Saxon loom-weight from York Castle; Church of St. John the Evangelist, Micklegate, York; Hearth Tax certificate; Iron Age settlements in West Yorkshire, by A. Raistrick; Some popular reactions to the Edwardian Reformation in Yorkshire, by A. G. Dickens; Two seventeenth-century inventories, by E. W. Crossley; Excavations at Hampole priory, 1937, by Rev. C. E. Whiting; A Parliamentary election in Knaresborough in 1628, by W. A. Atkinson; Structural details of a Long Barrow on Black Hill, Bradley Moor, West Yorkshire, by A. Butterfield; Roman Yorkshire, 1938, by Mary Kitson Clark.

Friends of Dunblane Cathedral, vol. 3, part 1:—Some aspects of Dunblane cathedral and some problems, by A. B. Barty; The earliest Roman Catholic bishop of Dunblane, by Rev. J. H. Cockburn; Ecclesiastical seals of Dunblane, ii; The heraldry of Dunblane cathedral, by Sir Francis J. Grant; The Coldstream Papers, continued, by Rev. J. H. Cockburn; Letters of Bishop Robert Leighton to the Duke of Lauderdale, 1672-3.

Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, new ser., vol. 9, part 2:—Note on cup-and-ring markings at Craigenfeoch, Renfrewshire, by J. Kirkwood; The methods of construction of the Pictish school of Celtic art, by G. Bain; Four bronze Roman coins of the fourth century, found in Macedonia, by H. McIntosh; Flagstone designs, by Miss R. M. Denholm; The islands in Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, by Rev. G. A. F. Knight; A stone vessel found at Stranraer, by J. M. Davidson; Standing stones and other relics in Mull, by J. Orr; The court of the Lord Lyon and coronations, by Sir Alexander Hay Seton.

Old-Lore Miscellany, vol. 10, part 3:—Octocentenary of St. Magnus cathedral, by J. Mooney; Journal of an expedition to Shetland in 1834, by E. Charlton.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 68, part 2:—Our place-names, by E. MacNeill; The antiquarian remains of Inisheer, Aran, co. Galway, by T. H. Mason; The priory of St. John at Nenagh, by D. F. Gleeson; Some Christian cross-slabs in co. Donegal and co. Antrim, by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry and Isabel Crozier; Old house types in Oighreachta Ui Chonchubhair, by K. Danaher; The territory and people of Tethba, by Margaret E. Dobbs; Excavation of a megalithic tomb at Ballynamona Lower, co. Waterford, by T. G. E. Powell; Saint Gobnet, abbess of Ballyvourney, by Dorothy C. Harris; The O'Bymer of Baille na Coille; Hut platforms at Glendalough; Bronze spear-head from Corratistune, co. Fermanagh; Some recent finds in co. Cavan; Sculptured stones at Seirkeiran and Lorrha, Tipperary; Note as to the identification of 'Katherain' (C.D.I. i, 139 and 140); Neville's 'Fort', co. Tipperary; Some surnames; The circuit of Muirchertach; Ancient friary bell; Cist burials in co. Kildare; Note on two Ulster place-names (Castlecoole, co. Fermanagh and Sixmilecross, co. Tyrone); Whale bone built into a wall; The Lismore corbel; Two Bronze Age burials at Aghfarrell, co. Dublin; Ogham stone at Tuckamine, near Rathvilly, co. Carlow; Find of flat copper axes at Monastery, co. Wicklow.

Ulster Journal of Archaeology, vol. 2, part 1:—Stone circles in Northern Ireland, by O. Davies; Killyleagh castle, co. Down, by H. C. Lawlor; The resurrectionists in co. Antrim, by J. Skillen; Donagh church, co. Monaghan, by T. G. F. Paterson, M. Gaffikin, and O. Davies; The rowing currachs of Sheephaven, by E. E. Evans; Sweathouses between Blacklion and Dowra, co. Cavan, by P. Richardson; Excavations at Clogherny, by O. Davies; The ancient road to Newtown (Belfast to Newtownards), by A. Milligan; Mote and Mote-and-Bailey castles in de Courcy's principality of Ulster, by H. C. Lawlor; Excavation of Clontygora small cairn, by T. G. F. Paterson and O. Davies; Ancient field-systems and the date of formation of the peat, by O. Davies; A Bronze Age burial group from Kilskeery, co. Tyrone, by E. E. Evans and T. G. F. Paterson; Aughentaine castle, by O. Davies; Rock-hewn souterrain, Ballintemple, Garvagh, co. Londonderry, by A. McL. May and D. C. Cooper; The peoples of Northern Ireland, an anthropometric survey, by T. Walmsley and J. M. Mogey; Killinagh church and Crom Cruaich, by O. Davies and Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry; Javelin- and arrow-heads from the Lower Bann valley, by R. L. May; Belfast in 1738, by T. G. F. Paterson; The Ui Dercco Cein, by M. E. Dobbs; Glossary of turf terms, by J. M. Mogey.

Journal of the County Kerry Society, 1937-8:—Some Kerry Records, by Rev. Sir H. L. L. Denny; The oldest church in Ireland, at Gallerus.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 93, part 2:—Presidential address, by the Bishop of St. Davids; The Roman station, Prestatyn, by Prof. R. Newstead; The Roman fort at Tomen-y-mur, by C. A. Gresham; The Edwardian castle and town defences at Conway, by H. H. Hughes; The church bells of Monmouthshire, by A. Wright; The second inscription on the

Conbelin cross at Margam; Excavations at Tridd Faldwyn camp, Montgomery, 1938; A Roman game-board from Holt, Denbighshire; Inscribed stone at Llanwnnw, Cardiganshire; Excavation of the Roman villa at Llantwit Major, Glamorganshire, 1938; A medieval potter's kiln at Denbigh; Discovery of burials at Bangor; Caerhun, a postscript; Report of the Tenby meeting.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 9, part 3:—Documents relating to the early history of the borough of Caernarvon, by T. J. Pierce and J. Griffiths; The Henllan enclosure award, by W. L. Davis; Thomas Stephens and Carnhaunwc on the 'Blue-books' of 1847, by E. I. Williams; A note on Thomas Huet and 'Trefeglwys', by R. T. Jenkins; Notes on the Irish affinities of three Bronze Age food-vessels found in Wales, by Lily F. Chitty; Current work in Welsh archaeology.

Transactions of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club, vol. 10, no. 2:—Excavations at Uriconium, by John A. Morris; The Irish Sea in relation to Bronze Age Culture, by Lily F. Chitty; A prehistoric burial in Clun valley, by Herbert C. Jones.

Proceedings of the Dyserth and District Field Club, 1936:—Excavation of Roman Site at Prestatyn, by Prof. R. Newstead.

Montgomeryshire Collections, vol. 45, part 2:—The family of Griffiths of Llandysilio, Glanhafren, Trederwen Fribion Gynwas, and Keel, by W. A. Griffiths; Ancient ruins of Montgomeryshire, by O. Davies; A few elements of British folk-culture, Folk Signalling, by R. U. Sayce; A rector of Newtown, by J. B. Willans; Joseph Jenckes, sword cutler of Hounslow, by R. Williams; A study of place-names in Montgomeryshire, by D. M. Ellis; Craig Rhiwarth, by R. Richards; Excavations at Fridd Faldwyn camp, Montgomeryshire, 1937 and 1938, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil.

Transactions of the Radnorshire Society, vol. 6:—The Bronze Age in Radnorshire, i, by H. N. Jerman.

Archivio Storico di Malta, vol. 9, no. 3:—Correspondence of Giovan Battista Fardella, by E. Gentile; The Jesuit college in Malta, by P. Pecchiai; An illuminated breviary from Monreale, by P. Collura; An account of the capitulation of Malta in 1798, by C. A. Vianello.

Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine, vol. 8, nos. 1 and 2:—Some late Cypriote tombs at Milia, by A. Westholm; A Palestinian vase-painter of the sixteenth century B.C., by W. A. Heurtley; A painted tomb near Ascalon, by J. Ory; Rock-cut tombs at El Jish, by N. Makhovly; Excavations at Khirbet el Mefjer, iii, by D. C. Baramki; Greek and Latin inscriptions from Jerusalem and Beisān, by M. Avi-Yonah; A dish of Shādbak the Atābak, by L. A. Mayer; The domed tomb at Sebastya, by R. W. Hamilton; Addendum no. 1 on Egypto-Canaanite contacts to the catalogue of Egyptian scarabs, etc., in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, by A. Rowe; Coins in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, iii, by J. Baramki; A hoard of Byzantine coins, by J. Baramki.

Vol. 8, no. 3:—Sela Petra, the Rock of Edom and Nabatene, iii, the excavations, by G. and A. Horsfield.

Vol. 8, no. 4:—The abbey of St. Mary in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, Jerusalem, by C. N. Johns; Evliya Tshlebi's travels in Palestine, v, trans-

lated and annotated by St. H. Stephen; Excavations in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 1937-8; Other discoveries; Bibliography of excavations in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 1937-8.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 42, no. 3:—The Venus Genetrix of Arcesilaus, by G. W. Elderkin; Red-figured pottery at Chicago, by F. P. Johnson; Excavations at Corinth, Autumn 1937, by C. H. Morgan; An archaic Greek mirror, by Gisela M. A. Richter; The Megiddo ivories, by J. A. Wilson; News items from Athens, by Elizabeth P. Blegen; News items from Rome, by A. W. Van Buren.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 79, no. 4:—The *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, by G. H. Chase; Geoffrey of Monmouth's motives for writing his *Historia*, by J. S. P. Tatlock.

The Art Bulletin, vol. 20, no. 3:—An Early Christian ivory plaque in Cyprus and notes on the Asiatic ampullae, by R. P. Griffing; The inscription on the St. Louis stele of 505 A.D., by Hsü Hsien-Yü and T. T. Hoopes.

Parnassus, vol. 10, no. 6:—Some great Chinese bronzes, by J. L. Davidson; An ivory statuette, by M. C. Ross.

Vol. 10, no. 7:—Notes on the Nativity, by J. W. Lane; The Random collection in the Brooklyn Museum, by A. Salmony.

Vol. 11, no. 1:—Chinese art at the University Museum, Philadelphia, by H. H. F. Jayne; The earliest porcelain of China, by A. Silcock; An early Chinese painting, by O. Sirén; Landscape paintings by Togan, by R. T. Paine.

Speculum, vol. 13, no. 4:—Criticism of papal crusade policy in Old French and Provençal, by P. A. Throop; Chaucer and the custom of oral delivery, by Ruth Crosby; The new Cassiodorus, by E. K. Rand; Cuthman: a neglected saint, by G. R. and W. D. Stephens; Two alterations of Virgil in Chaucer's *Dido*, by E. B. Atwood; Boccaccio's accuracy as a scribe, by Dorothy M. Robathan; Old French *Esterminals*, by L. Spitzer.

Old-Time New England, October 1938:—Mr. Eben Howard Gay's bequest of three early American clocks, by A. L. Partridge; The Thwing likenesses: a problem in early American portraiture, by Louisa Dresser; In praise of oxen, by Anna A. Dalton; Pedigreed early furniture, by I. P. Lyon; Covered bridges, by W. S. Powell; The beacon on Sentry Hill, Boston, by L. L. Thwing.

Vol. 29, no. 3:—Restoration of the Henry Whitfield House, Guilford, Connecticut, by J. F. Kelly; Some seventeenth-century houses of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, by Harriette M. Forbes; The Cahoon house, Lyndon, Vermont, by Mabel H. Walter.

Académie royale de Belgique: Bulletin de la Commission royale d'Histoire, vol. 103, part 3:—The appointment of bishops in the Low Countries during the Austrian régime, by P. F. Lefèvre; The postal service of Spanish diplomats accredited to the courts of England and France, 1555-98, by J. Devos.

Analecta Bollandiana, vol. 56, fasc. 3 and 4:—The legend of St. Orentius and his six fellow martyrs, by P. Peeters; The legend of St. Edith in prose and verse by the monk Goscelin, by A. Wilmart; Notes on the lists of English martyrs, called of Chalcedon and of Paris, by C. A. Newdigate;

The life of St. Robert, abbot of Newminster in England, by P. Grosjean; The 'Inventio et Translatio' of St. Zoile of Cordova, by B. de Gaiffier; Two acts of Sigebert III in favour of St. Cunibert, by M. Coens.

Revue Bénédictine, tome 50, nos. 3-4:—Unpublished sermon of St. Augustine on the man blind from his birth, by C. Lambot; St. Anselm's corrections of his Monologion, by S. Schmidt; The first systematic compendium of the works of St. Anselm of Canterbury, by H. Weisweiler; Latin editions of the life of Abraham the hermit, by A. Wilmart; An unnoticed translation of the pseudo-Dionysius' *De Ecclesiastica Hierarchia*, by S. H. Thomson; A forgotten witness to the old uses of Monte Casino, by J. Winandy; The ecclesiastical history of Hugues de Fleury, by A. Wilmart; The 'aqua exorcizata' in the Roman rites of dedication in the sixth century, by B. Capelle; The Codex S. Marcellini in Ancona, by T. Klauser; For a new edition of the Gelasian Sacramentary, by A. Wilmart; St. Augustine's sermon on charity published by D. Fraia, by A. Wilmart; Bibliography of Benedictine history, by P. Schmidt.

Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur, tome 42, no. 1:—St. Loup, the former Jesuit church at Namur, by F. Courtoy; Charles de Grahen, abbot of Florennes (died 1457), and the cult of St. John Baptist and St. Maur, by F. Baix; The mining archives of Vedrin and Marche-les-Dames, by E. Sabbe; A collection of eighteenth-century chamber music, by C. Lam-soul; The troubles of a Namur porcelain maker in the eighteenth century, by H. Nicaise.

Namurcum, vol. 13:—The reform of the Abbey of Gembloux in 1439, by F. Baix; A letter of Marie d'Artois and the marriage of her daughter Elisabeth de Namur, by E. Bernays; Letter of an Austrian officer written during the campaign of 1790, by A. Claes; A sculpture from Gembloux abbey, by F. Courtoy; The gallery of the castle of Fernelmont, by F. Courtoy; Makers of metal images at Dinant in the seventeenth century, by F. Courtoy; The first hydraulic machines at the Vedrin lead mines, by C. Depester; Religion at Namur in the sixteenth century, by L. E. Halkin; The adventures of Queen Margot in the Mosan country in 1577, by F. Rousseau; Strawberry cultivation at La Plante and Wépion at the beginning of the eighteenth century, by F. Rousseau.

Volume 14:—Wolves in Namur, by E. Bernays; A find of ancient coins at Namur in 1419, by E. Bernays; A neolithic site at 'La Gueule du Loup', Namur, by A. Clair; Recruiting of Namur workmen for Spain in the seventeenth century, by F. Courtoy; The gardens of Freyr castle, by F. Courtoy; A secret printing press at Falmignoul in 1778, by F. Courtoy; The right of 'restor', by F. Genicot; The Royer tower at Mozet, by E. Hayot; François Dasche, the first carillon player at St. Aubain, Namur, by E. Montellier; The plate confiscated from the abbeys of Florennes and Leffe (Dinant) in 1793, by Dom T. Réjalot; Jean Lhermite's impressions of Namur in 1581 and 1587, by F. Rousseau; The will of a *béguine* of Oignies in 1275, by C. Tihon.

Acta Archaeologica, vol. 9, fasc. 1-2:—The main article is in English, by Jens Yde, on an archaeological reconnaissance of north-western Honduras, with list of sites and bibliography. There are sketch-maps and dozens of

illustrations which put before the reader a somewhat mysterious art and civilization before Maya times. Hilding Thylander writes in French on the so-called Auditorium of Maecenas on the Esquiline, with characteristic photographs of the masonry; but the nature of the building remains obscure. Niels Breitenstein discusses in German a terra-cotta statuette of Hephaistos, and Dr. Mackeprang a bronze figure of a Roman emperor, found in Jutland two centuries ago. Diminutive figures of men embossed in gold foil form the subject of a French paper by Arthur Nordén; and Cypro-archaic splint armour is described in English by Alfred Westholm. There are also additions to the small number of reindeer-antler implements in Denmark, by Therkel Mathiassen.

Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1938, first half-volume.—An early Bronze burial of a man in an oak coffin at Jels is described by H. C. Broholm, who also writes on recent finds of the earliest Bronze Age, with illustrations and map. C. M. Smidt has an article on Tikøb church, with architectural details and early fonts; and Arne Nystrom describes the Romanesque part of Ostføj monastery. Fr. Orluf contributes some runological material.

1938, second half-volume. This number is devoted to a description by Gudmund Hatt of Iron Age habitation-sites in Himmerland. There are elaborate plans of the sites discovered, and post-holes give a satisfactory idea of the original structures, analogies being indicated in Scandinavia and the British Isles. A fine selection of pottery is illustrated. French summaries of both parts conclude the volume.

Sitzungsberichte der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft, 1937, part 1:—The Vaabina coin find, by W. Anderson; Three stone cist-graves in North Estonia, by A. Vassar; New discoveries of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages in Estonia, by H. Moora; A new grave type of the imperial age from North Estonia, by O. Saadre; The Estonian-Finnish text of the Calendar of Anniversaries, by E. Päss; The material culture of Estonia in the Middle Ages, by F. Linnus.

Suomen Museo, vol. 45:—Ancient snowshoes and sledgerunners, v, by T. I. Itkonen; A Bronze Age find at Kokemäki, by E. Kivikoski; Sacrificial or cup stones, by T. Niemimaa; Early medieval grave stones, by I. Kronqvist; Medieval piscinae, by I. Kronqvist; Finnish net-work girdles, by A. Nissinen.

Finske Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift, vol. 42:—Weapons of the Merovingian age in Finland, by H. Salmo; The preservation of metal objects by electrolytic cleaning, by M. Kenttämää.

L'Anthropologie, tome 48, nos. 5-6. Diagrams of the Irawadi terraces and sections in Java are contributed by Father Teilhard de Chardin, who notes the corresponding industries. The first part of a memoir on the Bronze Age in France, by Margaret Dunlop, is well supplied with distribution maps and a comprehensive chronological table. The editor deals with the Wegener hypothesis of shifting continents; bone tools of the early Palaeolithic; the Clacton industry of Jaywick; and at some length with the Mount Carmel excavations. There are also reviews of treatises on palaeolithic Achenheim and different aspects of the Tardenois culture, and of prehistoric

research in Hungary. Notice is taken of the efforts to preserve Avebury and of Dr. Mahr's summary of research in Ireland. The analysis of current literature is exemplary and an index accompanies this number.

Revue Archéologique, Juillet-Septembre 1938:—A seal from Harappa on the gold ring from Tirynthus, by C. Picard; The classification of the sarcophagi of Clazomenes, by H. Gallet de Santerre; New representations of antique artillery, by H. Lucas; The mosaics in the narthex of Santa Sophia, by H. E. Del Medico; The 'Danubian Knights', by F. Cumont; The settlement of the barbarians in the Vosges Department, by L. Vilminot.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 97, fasc. 1:—Gothic Sculptured heads from Senlis and Mantes, by M. Aubert; A fifteenth-century Burgundian statue in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, by J. R. Rorimer; The church of St. Mary at Cuines, by F. Bernard and E. Stephens; The church at Ris, by H. and E. du Ranquet; Recent researches on Romanesque sculpture in France in the eleventh century, by H. Focillon; Excavations in Orleans cathedral, by G. Chenessau.

Vol. 97, fasc. 2:—Byzantine capitals with rams' heads in the museum at Arles, by F. Benoît; The church of St. André le Bas at Vienne, and its affinities with St. Paul, Lyon, Notre Dame, Audance, and Notre Dame, Die, by J. Vallery-Radot; From Oriental to Roman art: iii, the eagle, by Mlle D. Jalabert; The carvings from Daurade and the cloister capitals at Moissac, by Mlle M. Lafargue; Epitaph of a Languedoc knight (1292), by M. Jusselin.

Vol. 97, fasc. 3:—The Cistercian abbey at Mortemer, by R. and M. Ranjard; Some lost carvings from the church of Gisors, by Mlle C. Rouit-Berger; The excavations at Saint-Wandrille, by M. Aubert.

Vol. 97, fasc. 4:—The crucifixion of St. Peter, by T. Sauvel; Historical and archaeological studies on the church of St. Honorat-des-Aliscamps, Arles, by F. Benoît; The historiated capitals in the church at Deuil, by A. Lapeyre; Ancient glass recently found in St. Peter's church, Dreux, by Y. Delaporte; Fortified mills at Quercy, by L. Lacrocq; A capital in the choir of St. Peter, Chauvigny, by Dr. Orillard.

Bulletin de la Société française de reproductions de manuscrits à peintures, 19^e année:—Illuminated manuscripts in the National Library, Warsaw, the Château royal, Warsaw, and in the libraries of the Zamoyski at Warsaw, of the seminary at Plock and of the chapter of Gniezno, by Mlle Stanisława Sawicka.

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 35, no. 10 (Octobre 1938). The Aurignac cave is being investigated again and steps taken for its permanent preservation. Dr. Baudouin describes photographs of the finest stone with symbols yet discovered—la Pierre des Farfadets (Poiré-sur-Vie, Vendée); and Col. Pupil submits a series of Galatian (as opposed to Gaulish) statuettes exhibited at Vincennes. Dr. Stéphan-Chauvet resumes the discussion of the method of hafting Indonesian axe-heads; and some interesting cases of patination are illustrated by Madame Ophoven. Commandant Octobon contributes to the study of neolithic technique a paper on implements with polished basil points, triangular forms, chisels, and *pièces esquillées*.

Revue française d'Héraldique et de Sigillographie, tome 1, no. 4:—An heraldic visit to St. Jean de Lyon in 1642, by J. Tricou; Heraldry of Alsace,

by J. J. Waltz, reviewed by C. Rochat-Cenise; In Denmark, by J. Meurgey; Guichard ex-libris.

Les Monuments historiques de la France, Année 1938, fasc. 3:—The archaeological investigation of Gallo-Roman Vézelay: the baths of Les Fontaines-Salées, by R. Louis; The round of the church of Neuvy Saint Sépulchre, by G. Brun; The archives and library of the Comité technique du Génie, by R. Planchenault.

Année 1938, fasc. 4:—The oppidum at Saint Blaise, Bouches du Rhône, by H. Rolland; The state of the fresco in the cupola of the chapel of Val-de-Grâce, by G. Chauffrey; The amount expended in 1838 on the preservation of ancient monuments, by P. Verdier.

Normannia, 11^e Année, nos. 2-3:—The 'vaine pâture' in Normandy, by O. de Colombel; The origins of the de Gourmont family, by M. le Pesant.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Nantes et de la Loire-Inférieure, tome 77:—Nantes in Gallo-Roman times, by Commandant Mollat; Excavations at the Château in 1926, by M. Stany-Gauthier; The iconographic evolution of Nantes armorials, by G. Durivault; Souvenirs of the life of Nantes in the first Empire, from the diary of Sophie Diboisne, by G. Halgan; A century of racing at Nantes, by G. de la Brosse; Origins of ceramics and glass of the Nantes region, by P. Montfort; The tragic adventure of a curé intruded in the diocese of Nantes from 1791 to 1793, by S. de la Londe; Voyages on the Loire by 'coches d'eau', by Dr. Cornudet; The worked flints from Upper Neolithic sites (La Haye-Fouaciére), by Dr. Baudouin; Maubreuil, by Marquis de Goué; The old crosses of the Guérand peninsula, by Vicomte Aveneau de la Grancière; Menhirs and Christianized stones, by M. Stany-Gauthier; Mnemonics and the history of Brittany, by M. Moiseau; Kléber and the army of Mayence in Vendée, by Colonel Balagny; The prehistoric caves of the valleys of the Vézère and the Beune, by H. Sorin.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1938, part 3:—The work of François Cressent, Amiens sculptor, at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, by L. Lorgnier.

Germania, Jahrgang 23, Heft 1:—The origin of early Bronze Age collars in the northern districts, by E. Sprockhoff; A grave-find of the tumulus period of the Bronze Age from Mannheim-Feudenheim, by H. Gropengiesser and F. Holste; Two new graves of the older Urnfield culture from the Rhineland, by R. von Uslar; A late form of Möriegen-type sword, by P. Reinecke; The La Tène Age earthwork at Preist, by W. Dehn; The explanation of the faceted ornament on a Roman grave slab at Devnja, Bulgaria, by D. Dimitrov; Two new inscribed stones from Holland, by J. H. Holwerda; The garrison of Aballava on Hadrian's Wall, by H. Nesselhauf; New observations on the Limes, by W. Jorns and W. Schleiermacher; An Alamannic woman's grave from Schwenningen, by W. Veeck; New evidence for Lombard imports into Württemberg, by H. Bott; A bell-beaker with feet from Hardisleben in Thuringia, by V. Toepfer; Mithras symbols, by G. Behrens.

Nachrichtenblatt für Deutsche Vorzeit, Jahrgang 14, Heft 8-9:—The new Institute for pre- and protohistory in the University of Bonn, by R. Tackenberg; Annual report for 1937 for the Aachen, Düsseldorf, Koblenz,

and Köln district, by R. von Uslar; Pre- and protohistoric work in the Treier district in 1937, by W. von Massow; Summary report on the activities of the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Köln, in 1937, by Dr. Reusch.

Jahrgang 14, Heft 10:—An important discovery, by L. F. Zotz; New grave finds of the earliest Bronze Age from the East Mark, by R. Dehnke; A Hallstatt sword from Goldin, by H. Potratz; Prehistoric earthworks at Goldin and Rehnitz, by W. Heiligendorff; New Vandal finds from the Mark of Brandenburg, by L. Rothert; A Slav settlement at Zehdenick, by H. Schübler; Food plants from a middle Stone Age stratum at Velten, by H. Maier.

Nachrichten aus Niedersachsens Urgeschichte, Heft 12:—The plough forms of the northern culture districts and their significance for the early history of agriculture, by E. Werth; The investigation of a tumulus at Osterbrock, by A. Genrich; A barrow at Amelinghausen, by G. Körner; Discovery of an early Bronze Age and late Stone Age cart-wheel at Beckdorf, by A. Cassau; The determination of the age of the Beckdorf cart-wheel by pollen analysis, by S. Schneider; The wattle house at Hambühren, by W. D. Asmus; Skull from the Carolingian cemetery at Holle, by E. Asmus.

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Kung. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund: Årsberättelse, 1937-8:—The Seafarer, by O. S. Andersson; The fauna of the different settlements of Troy, by N. G. Gejvall; Two Mycenaean household altars in Berbati, by A. W. Persson and Å. Åkerström; The origin of runes, by S. Agrell; The papyrus collection in the Lund University library, iii, by K. Hanell; Trapping- and megalith-culture in the South Scandinavian Stone Age, by O. Rydbeck; Scanian megalithic pottery, by Elizabeth Rydbeck.

Fornvännen, 1938, häfte 4:—In 1937 two pieces of a runic stone were found in a wall of Salem church, Sparlösa, Västergötland. The inscription is in huge characters and is dated about 750-800. The original stone was four-sided and the height of a man, with runes on three faces and ornament on all: of the four names mentioned, three are known in literature, and Hugo Jungner deals fully with the text. Carl R. af Ugglas deals with late Gothic paintings of the Stations of the Cross in Stockholm museum, the second part appearing with German summary in the next number. There is a note by Johnny Roosval on the Anchorite's cell in Westminster Abbey.

Häfte 5. The description of the ten Stockholm panels with the Stations of the Cross is continued by Carl R. af Ugglas, who dates them about 1525: originally the series numbered fourteen or more. In dealing with the chronology and metrology of Guldrupe church in Gotland, Prof. Johnny Roosval points out that the tower dated about 1210, and the wooden spire about 1300: in Gotland during the Gothic period the rule was that the height of the stone tower should equal the length of the church. Arthur Nordén inquires into the distribution and use of local mounds for judicial and other purposes. Bronze Age moulds, for a wheel ornament and dagger, are among the minor articles.

Häfte 6. Sverker Janson's article on chambered barrows with post-holes

is of special interest to British archaeologists, as this feature is traced back to the Dolmen period and considered to be of western origin, as Montelius surmised. The national monument commissioned by Sten Sture to commemorate the battle on the Brunkeberg in 1471 and now in the great church at Stockholm, is described by Sten Anjou, who recounts the positions it has occupied from time to time. A group of chambered burials in Västergötland is reported with a few drawings by Erick Floderus, who suggests a tenth-century date.





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The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim, vol. ii. The Bronze Age, by William Foxwell Albright. 10×7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxiv+141. Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, vol. xvii. New Haven: American Schools of Oriental Research, 1938. 11s. 6d.

Mémoires de la Mission archéologique de Perse. Tome xxviii. Mission en Susiane. Mélanges épigraphiques. Par V. Scheil. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×11. Pp. iv+161. Paris: Leroux, 1939.

Numismatics.

The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. iv, part ii, Macrinus to Pupienus. By Harold Mattingly, Edward A. Sydenham, and C. H. V. Sutherland. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×6. Pp. xiii+215. London: Spink, 1938.

Catalogue of Jacobite medals and touch-pieces . . . in the collection of Miss Maria Widdington with additions to her collection since 1930. By Francis John Angus Skeet, F.S.A. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 52. Leeds: Whitehead, 1938.

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Sprachlicher Kommentar zur Lateinischen Didascalia Apostolorum. Von Erik Tidner. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi+288. Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie- och Antikvitets Akademien, 1938.

Place-Names.

Welsh personal and place-names. By T. E. Morris, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 12. Privately printed, 1938.

Prehistoric Archaeology.

The Antiquity of the British Bronze Age. By V. Gordon Childe. 10×6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 22. Reprint *American Anthropologist*, vol. 39, no. 1. January-March, 1937.

The Personality of Britain. Its influence on inhabitant and invader in prehistoric and early historic times. By Sir Cyril Fox, Ph.D., V.P.S.A. Third edition, revised with additional distribution maps by Lily F. Chitty. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×8. Pp. 98. Cardiff: National Museum, 1938. 4s.

Cahercommaun: a stone fort in county Clare. By H. O'Neill Hencken, D.Litt., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. 10×6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vi+82. Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, extra volume. Dublin: 1938.

Luftbild und Vorgeschichte. Von Prof. Dr. Werner Buttlar, O. G. S. Crawford, Dr.-Ing. Erich Ewald. 12×9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 85. *Luftbild und Luftbildmessung*, no. 16. Berlin: Hansa Luftbild G.M.B.H., 1938.

Les Gravures rupestres des bords du lac Onéga et de la mer Blanche. Par W. J. Raudonikas. Seconde partie. Les gravures rupestres de la mer Blanche. In Russian, with a French summary. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×10. Pp. iv+167, with 87 plates. Moscow, Leningrad: L'Académie des Sciences de l'URSS., 1938.

Danmarks Oldtid. I. Stenalderen. Av Johannes Brøndsted. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 375. Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag, 1938. 42 kr.

L'Art pré-Roman. Par Jean Hubert. 11×9. Pp. vii+202 with 40 plates. Paris: Les Éditions d'Art et d'Histoire, 1938. 85 francs.

Religion.

Moses before the Court of History. Religion and History of Ancient Peoples (in Russian). By L. A. Matvieff. Vol. i. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 305. Belgrade: 1939.

Roman Archaeology.

Excavations at Viroconium (Wroxeter) 1937. By Kathleen M. Kenyon, M.A., F.S.A. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 18. Shropshire Archaeological Society. Shrewsbury: 1938.

De Dijk van Drusus. Door C. W. Vollgraff. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 22. Reprint *Med. K. Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen*, nieuwe reeks, deel 1, no. 12. Amsterdam: 1938.

Opgravingen op het Domplein te Utrecht. Wetenschappelijke Verslagen, iv. De opgravingen in Juni en Juli 1935. By C. W. Vollgraff and G. van Hoorn. $14 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv+131-61. Provincial Utrechtsel Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Haarlem: Willink, 1938.

Sculpture.

Animal carvings in British churches. By M. D. Anderson. 8×5 . Pp. x+99. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1938. 5s.

Een albasten Engelsch Beeldhouwwerk in de kerk van Loenhout. By J. Squilbeek. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 4. Reprint *Hoogetraben's Oudheidkundige Kring*, vi, pp. 79-82, 1938.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday 3rd November 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Canon R. T. Cole was admitted a Fellow.

Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A., exhibited an equestrian aquamanile, c. 1280, an Anglo-Saxon gold ring (p. 182), a twelfth-century crucifix figure (p. 199), and a thirteenth-century processional cross.

Mrs. Goddard exhibited, through Canon Goddard, F.S.A., an aquamanile in the form of a unicorn.

Mr. A. B. Tonnochy, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze candlestick from the Heiligenkreuz monastery, near Vienna.

Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins read a paper on a Romanesque spoon in the Guildhall Museum.

Thursday 10th November 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. A. D. Lacaille read a paper on the Palaeolithic contents of the East Burnham, Bucks., gravels (p. 166).

Mr. J. Waechter read a paper on the Mesolithic of Transjordan.

Thursday 17th November 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

The President announced that he had appointed Professor Vere Gordon Childe a Vice-President of the Society in the place of Professor Robin George Collingwood, who had resigned the appointment owing to ill health.

Miss Winifred Lamb, F.S.A., read a paper on further excavations at Kusura.

Thursday 24th November 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. P. T. Burchell, F.S.A., read a paper on the Mesolithic and early Neolithic cultures of the Ebbsfleet valley.

Thursday 1st December 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Dr. P. Dikaos read a paper on the Neolithic in Cyprus: Erimi and Khirokitia.

Thursday 8th December 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Miss D. A. E. Garrod, F.S.A., read a paper on excavations at the cave of Batcho Kiro, near Drenovo, Bulgaria.

Thursday 15th December 1938. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins read a paper on excavations in Oldbury Camp, Ightham.

Thursday 12th January 1939. Mr. C. Johnson, Vice-President, and afterwards Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. Ralph Griffin, F.S.A., exhibited and presented a mouth scroll from a monumental brass, and thanks were returned to him for this gift.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Rev. Eric Paul Baker, Mr. Wilfred Sampson Samuel, Dr. Joseph Edward Spence, Mr. Henry Charlesworth Haldane, Mr. Gustave Nathaniel Farrant Reddan, Mr. Armand Donald Lacaille, Mr. Eustace Maxwell Shilstone, Mr. James McIntyre, Mr. Wilfred Leighton, Mr. Stephen Harry Skillington, Dr. Edward Percival Dickin, Rev. William Robert Buchanan-Dunlop, Miss Gertrude Caton Thompson, Mr. John Dennett, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank MacKinnon, Lord Justice of Appeal, Rev. Roger Conyers Morrell, Mrs. Hencken, and the Duke of Devonshire.

Thursday 19th January 1939. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Dr. E. P. Dickin and Dr. J. E. Spence were admitted Fellows.

Mr. W. J. Varley, F.S.A., read a paper on excavations at Eddisbury Hill, Cheshire, 1936–8.

Thursday 26th January 1939. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Miss Caton Thompson was admitted a Fellow.

The following were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1938: Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, Mr. A. Gardner, Mr. W. J. Hemp, and Mr. E. C. Ouvry.

Sir Cyril Fox, Vice-President, and Mr. H. A. Hyde, F.L.S., read a paper on a second cauldron and an iron sword from the Llynfawr hoard.

